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Alberta Farmers Watch Mail For Dividends as World Asks 'Is It Plenty or Bankruptcy?'

Monetary Problems Vex Canada's Prairie Provinces

Aberhart Calm

Schoolmaster Premier Paints Glowing Picture With Details Left Out

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EDMONTON, Alta., April 24—Social Credit is facing its tests out on the Canadian prairies, where three provinces are having monetary difficulties — British Columbia, Saskatchewan and Alberta. And what is going on in Edmonton is being watched by the other two provincial capitals because of the effect it may ultimately have on the solution of their problems.

Western Canadians are considerably confused by the many local and conflicting theories of monetary reform. But they recently listened without much conviction apparently to the fulminations on technocracy by Howard Scott, battle-scarred veteran of the United States whose theories have gradually been sinking into obscurity in the neighboring country to the south.

Despite Mr. Scott's attacks on it, Social Credit—or the local Alberta version of it—is still the dominant economic experiment out here. By its success or failure the general movement for monetary reform seems likely to be judged.

No Organization

So far there is no organization of any importance in western Canada to carry technocracy along after Mr. Scott's departure, whereas the monetary reform preached by the British Columbia Government and the Social Credit system of Alberta both have behind them powerful political organizations.

That did not worry Mr. Scott. Invading the home of Social Credit, the Alberta capital of Edmonton, Mr. Scott predicted quick disaster for such half-way systems. As Premier Aberhart sat in a box listening to him, Mr. Scott declared Social Credit was doomed by its fallacious nature.

"I will say this for your Social Credit Premier—he will have the distinction, if he lives through his five-year term, of being the last Premier of Alberta," said Mr. Scott. "And there is one other thing about your Social Credit—it will help the process of collective disillusionment that must take place. And you are going to be disillusioned."

Scott's Definitions

As explained by Mr. Scott, the basic difference between technocracy and the Social Credit system which Alberta has proposed to put into effect is that the former relies on complete collectivism and state control of the national economy, whereas the latter seeks to pay social dividends to all citizens while still trying to maintain an unsound, privately owned, profit-making industrial system.

As a result of all these developments, Social Credit and, with it the general movement for economic reform through the management of the money and credit system, is about to face its first actual test on the Canadian prairies. While the world looks on and wonders whether Alberta has found a short cut to the age of plenty or only a pleasant way of going bankrupt, the farm folk out on the prairies have been expecting to get their first basic dividends of $25 a month any day now.

Wives Look in Mail

The wives of foreign settlers look in the tin post boxes at the cross roads every day or so to see whether the Government's check has arrived yet. Each wife has been promised that her $25 check is for her alone and cannot be touched by her husband—a powerful factor in winning the election of Mr. Aberhart.

At the country school the children tell each other that when they get their own personal basic dividends of $10 a month they will have oranges in their lunch pails—an unheard-of luxury out there.

Sometimes the local postmaster has trouble persuading the farmers that the government's cheque has not arrived, that he has not spent the money himself. They have been disappointed so far, but the farm folks think they will get their first dividend in time for Christmas at latest.

They Know Better

But in Edmonton, the seat of the Aberhart Government, few people expect the dividend to be paid before Christmas or afterwards. Everywhere you go in the provincial capital you are told that Alberta is about to wake up from its dream and find that there isn't going to be any Social Credit. When that happens, they tell you, the Aberhart Government will blow up with a report which will shake Social Credit all over the world.

But since Mr. Aberhart has warned the public—the farm folks

(Continued on Page 16, Column 5)

Alberta Has Plan To Pay With Scrip

By the Associated Press

Edmonton, Alta., April 24

ALBERTA'S Social Credit Government today pondered a scrip system to rid itself of unemployment and promote its 1936 road-building program.

While W. A. Fallow, Minister of Public Works, said that adoption of the plan had not been decided upon yet, it was learned in Government circles yesterday that the scrip or certificate plan will be tested on the road-building program and if successful will be applied to other phases of the business life of the province.

Whether the scrip or certificate issued by the Government in payment of services would be interpreted by the Federal Government as currency or credit was not forecast. If it is termed currency and beyond the powers of the provincial administration, then establishment of Social Credit houses might be undertaken where payment would be made through ledger entries only and thus be credit.

Puerto Rican Bill Aimed to Silence Independence Cry

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 24—By introducing a surprise bill for Puerto Rican independence, calling for a referendum of the islanders on the subject, the Roosevelt Administration is seeking to uncover what it believes to be the bluff of the Independence Party in the island, and end the present threats of terrorism.

Repression by force of the independence movement, it is felt here, would be the best way to promote it. Therefore, for the first time in American territorial history, the United States Government takes the opposite tack, and seeks to uncover underlying weakness of the present Independence Party. Agitation in Puerto Rico has recently been serious. It led to the assassination of Col. E. Francis Riggs, chief of the insular police, and to threats on the life of the Governor, Gen. Blanton Winship.

Two Ways Open

The alternative methods of treatment were further repression, with a firm hand, or the present attempt to under-cut the independence movement by exposing its lack of strength with the Puerto Rican

(Continued on Page 16, Column 1)

President Asks $460,000,000 Security Funds

Relief Item Not Included in Budget Will Go on Deficiency Bill

Field Is Limited

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 24—President Roosevelt has approved an expenditure by the Federal Government of $460,800,000 to aid in providing security this year and next for the aged, for youths, for the unemployed, blind and destitute persons.

A budget for the Social Security Board submitted to Congress yesterday by the President requested the following funds:

Treasury old-age reserve account: $265,000,000.

Grants to states for old-age assistance: $85,000,000.

Grants to states for unemployment compensation administration: $29,000,000.

Grants to states for aid to dependent children: $35,000,000.

Grants to states for aid to the blind: $8,000,000.

Administration expenses for setting up wage records for the Social Security Board: $15,800,000.

Salaries and expenses for the Social Security Board, $23,000,000.

For Deficiency Bill

In his communication to the House Appropriations Committee, President Roosevelt recalled that, in submitting his regular budget message, he stated there had not been sufficient time for the Social Security Commission to plan the organization and methods required, and that necessary estimates would be submitted later in the session, covering the remainder of the current year and the new fiscal year beginning July 1.

House leaders plan to place the $460,800,000 appropriation in the deficiency bill to be passed before the close of the session. The bill already includes a works relief item of $1,500,000,000, approximately $71,000,000 to supplement the regular CCC budget of $234,000,000, and other sums to cover deficiencies of various departments, totaling in all more than $2,000,000,000.

236,000 on Rolls in 1934

Along with his request, the President submitted to Congress a report showing that more than 236,000 individuals in 25 states and two territories were receiving old age assistance at the end of 1934. A total of $32,313,515 was disbursed by local governments during the year for this type of aid. Assistance averaged about $15 monthly. It was estimated that $85,000,000 would pay the Federal Government's share in caring

(Continued on Page 2, Column 5)

Tax Bill Delay Puts Congress Ending Far Off

May Extend Over Time of Both Conventions in June

Complications Arise

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 24 — Confusion over the tax bill and slow legislative progress generally indicate that Congress will not adjourn in time for the Republican convention at Cleveland, June 9, unless a more rapid pace is set.

The tax bill is the real source of difficulty. The present bill is expected to pass the House the latter part of next week. But then the whole matter will begin all over again in the Senate. The House tax plan is complicated and sweeping in the extreme. Besides proposing a radical change in the whole corporate tax structure, it contains two major New Deal "reform" features.

First of these is the plan to force out undistributed income of revenues to stockholders by means of penalty taxes on reserves.

Second, is a device to penalize big holding companies.

Situation Grows Complex

It is rare for a revenue measure to be freighted with such cargo of purely social legislation. But this is the case today, and an already complicated situation is more confused by the prospect that the Senate will rewrite the whole measure, probably scrap a good deal that was laboriously glued together in House subcommittees, and add new features.

The Senate Finance Committee started preparations for its own tax hearing, with Henry Morgenthau, Secretary of the Treasury, briefly appearing at executive session yesterday, and regular open hearings scheduled Monday when Mr. Morgenthau will lead off.

So far as the House leadership is concerned there are three "must" measures between it and adjournment, the tax bill, the relief bill, and the naval appropriation bill. But the Senate is likely to add ship subsidy, housing and flood control legislation.

Indifference in House

So far as the House is concerned this stage of the tax fight is all over save for the political fireworks. Debate has been limited, three quarters of the membership is absent, and the routine speeches and explanations are progressing according to schedule. Many of these do not deal with the bill at all, which is extremely technical and hard for the average congressman to understand.

Furthermore, with the growing impression that the Senate will rewrite the whole measure anyway, a feeling of indifference is evidenced.

Some of the points where Senate tax debate will center follow:

The House dropped Mr. Roosevelt's recommended revival of the old farm processing taxes, estimated to yield $367,000,000. The Senate may restore it.

The House bill proposes new revenue legislation next year, with new taxes in the light of developments. The Senate may decide to do the whole job now and have it over with. One senator yesterday said he wanted the fiscal measure after this one to be "tax reduction."

Big Fight on Surplus Tax

The Administration's proposal for a heavy tax on undistributed income will be a major battleground. A large group in the Senate will urge a less spectacular course. They will propose keeping the general tax methods now in use, but putting a moderate "penalty tax" in corporation reserves which will give an incentive to distribution.

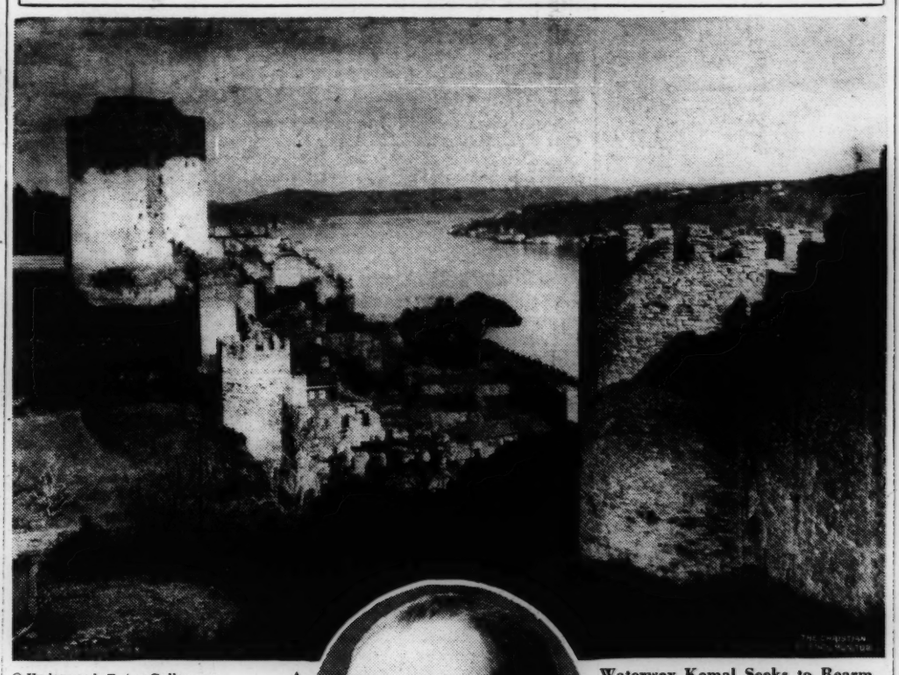
Then the penalty feature against holding companies will surely cause controversy. This is Section 27 of the House bill. The ordinary corporation, which passes its dividends on to stockholders, is given tax reductions under the plan. But such reductions are reduced or withheld altogether, if the dividends go to another corporation.

The tax is so arranged as to reduce one of the chief incentives for maintaining holding companies. New Deal advocates are preparing to make a big fight to retain the proposal.

In today's debate Representative Arthur P. Lamneck, only Demo-

(Continued on Page 16, Column 4)

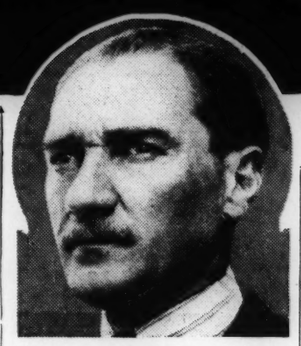
Turks' Great Gateway



© Underwood; Ewing Galloway

Waterway Kemal Seeks to Rearm

Looking Down on the Bosporus From the Old Byzantine Wall and Towers of Rumeli Hissar



Kemal Ataturk
Turkish President

Paris Favorable To Discussion On Rearming Straits

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, April 24—France has joined Britain in formally agreeing to enter discussions with Turkey on her request to remilitarize the Dardanelles and Bosporus.

A note handed to the Turkish Ambassador left details on procedure open. The date and place of negotiations is to be decided later in agreement with other signatories of the Lausanne Convention.

Turkey's request of April 10 continues to impress itself upon European chancelleries because of its adherence to strictly legal forms. The flareup over a false report that Turkish troops had entered the demilitarized zones has died down, leaving Turkish diplomacy in a stronger position.

France is especially quick among European powers to point out the difference between Turkey's method of seeking treaty revision by multilateral negotiation, and Germany's unilateral action in remilitarizing the Rhineland.

Britain responded quickly to Turkey's advance. On April 17 the British Government handed its formal acceptance to the Turkish Ambassador, on the very day that the false report of Turkey's unilateral rearming of the Straits was circulated.

The British note was interpreted as making an oblique reference to Germany's Rhineland action, when it expressed appreciation for Turkey's resort to legal rather than forceful means for attaining her objective.

Italy and Japan, among the great powers which signed the Lausanne Convention, remain to be heard from. Greece, Bulgaria and Yugoslavia, the other signatories, have indicated a favorable attitude toward Turkey's request.

D. A. R. Congress Pays Homage To 'Real' Daughters

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 24—Five "real" daughters, whose own fathers took part in the Revolutionary War, today received the homage of the Daughters of the American Revolution at their forty-fifth continental congress here.

The only "real daughters" known to be living are: Mrs. Angeline Loring Avery, of Willimantic, Conn.; Mrs. Annie Knight Gregory, Williamsport, Penna.; Mrs. Caroline P. Randall, Springfield, Vt.; Mrs. Mary

(Continued on Page 2, Column 6)

Low-Price Opera Guaranteed in May By Metropolitan

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 24 — When the Metropolitan Opera Association opens a spring season here on May 11 with a performance of "Carmen," it will introduce several new artists and will provide an American première of "Caponsacchi," by Richard Hageman, it was disclosed by Edward Johnson, general manager, today.

Mr. Hageman, an American, will direct his own opera, Mr. Johnson said, explaining that although "Caponsacchi" has been performed in Austria and Germany in German, it will be sung in New York in the original English version for the first time.

American Voices

American singers in the list of new members include: Emily Hardy, soprano; Anna Kaskas, mezzo-soprano; George Rasely, tenor, and John Gurney, bass. The season will also bring forward Muriel Dickson,

(Continued on Page 2, Column 4)

Powers Draft Questions On Hitler's Terms

Reichsführer to Be Asked to Explain Colonial Aspirations

Query on Austria

52d Anniversary of Colonies Celebrated in Germany's Memorial Day

PARIS, April 24 (AP)—France has asked Great Britain to demand of Reichsführer Adolf Hitler whether he regards territorial expansion and the recapture of former German colonies as necessary to achieve "German equality," it was learned today.

An exact definition of the term, "German equality," also was sought by the French through Britain, plus a reply to a question of whether the Führer "intends to use it to justify denunciation of other engagements."

Poses Direct Questions

The request came in a government communication which would have Anthony Eden, British Foreign Secretary, pose precise questions and avoid generalities leading to "interminable interpretations and clarifications."

The proposal would demand that Herr Hitler announce also his exact intentions regarding Rhineland fortifications and say flatly whether he has territorial designs on Austria, Czechoslovakia and Lithuania.

France officially refused yesterday to return to Germany the former German colony of Cameroons, in West Africa, which was placed under French mandate after the World War.

At the same time experienced observers expressed confidence that Germany will, at a time thought proper, seek the return of other colonial possessions lost in the war.

Condition of Return

It was recalled that Chancellor Hitler, after sending troops into the Rhineland, made discussion of the colonial problem one of the conditions of Germany's return to the League of Nations.

(Lending added significance to the colonial problem was the observance in Germany today of "Colonial Memorial Day," the fifty-second anniversary of Chancellor Bismarck's declaration of German Southwest Africa a German protectorate.)

The French note to Britain asked that Herr Hitler be requested to respond specifically also to the points raised by Foreign Minister Pierre Etienne Flandin in a speech at Vezelay, France, on March 29.

LONDON, April 24 (AP)—Charging Germany had spent $4,000,000,000 on armaments in 1935 alone, Mr. Winston Churchill warned the House of Commons yesterday that a climax was approaching for Europe.

"I believe that climax," declared Mr. Churchill, who was Secretary of State for War between 1918 and 1921, "will be reached in the lifetime of the present Parliament.

"Either there will be a melting of hearts and a joining of hands between the great nations, which will release for us a glorious era and the age of prosperity which is now within the grasp of millions of toiling people, or there will be an explosion—a catastrophe, the cost of which no imagination can measure, and beyond which no human eye can see."

Mr. Churchill's speech was made during the budget debate. He urged a large expansion of defense arrangements, but Mr. Neville Chamberlain, Chancellor of the Exchequer, said the Government thought such efforts would involve cessation of work on some industrial and commercial contracts with resultant loss of business.

Sharing of World's Resources Called Best Way to World Peace

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, April 24—A stirring appeal for harmony among nations and a tribute to the ideals which animated William Penn in establishing his "city of brotherly love" marked yesterday's Emergency Peace Campaign here, its headquarters.

George Lansbury, visiting British Laborite, spoke twice, at the luncheon in Benjamin Franklin Hotel, and the evening mass-meeting in the Academy of Music.

In the chair for the evening meeting was the president of the Federation of Churches, Dr. Ivan Murray Rose. In opening the meeting, Dr. Rose said: "I come from Nova Scotia, where a whole continent has been watching the rescue of two men buried in a mine. Surely a world which can spend so much thought and give so much hope to the saving of two lives will some day do something to save 2,000,000 from fruitless sacrifice in war."

Economic Causes

Mr. Lansbury urged the greater importance of removing the economic causes of war than of conferences which attempt to limit the weapons to be used in war. He called for an international conference to arrange, not for partial disarmament, but for equitable sharing of the world's resources for the greatest possible benefit of all mankind. In taking such action, he said, the United States and the British Empire—the English-speaking peoples of the world—could very well take the lead.

Rubber and numerous other commodities are now internationally controlled for the benefit of private interests, he declared, so why cannot all resources be internationally controlled for the benefit of all mankind?

"War Never Civilized"

"War can never become more civilized," Mr. Lansbury asserted, "for it never could be either civilized or Christian. Should there be another war it could not possibly be labeled 'a war of defense' for there can be no real defense against aerial warfare. Experts state today that the only defense is offense on a large scale and in quicker time than the attack—and this offense must be against civilian populations concentrated in cities."

"War is nothing more than petty human jealousies and misunderstandings aggravated and magnified by propaganda and senseless fear," Kathleen Norris, the novelist, declared in her address. "If the world will learn to use the simple word 'why' before becoming carried away by the intoxication of war, there will never be another war," she added.

The way to prevent war, she insisted, is for every individual to realize that it is up to him to do his bit for peace, as he would be called upon to do for war. "Many continue to say sadly," she declared, "'I'm only one—what can I do if militarists insist on war?'—but many 'ones' soon run into millions, and millions of votes place representatives in Congress and Congress controls the policies of the nation."

Leaders Attend Rally

The speakers were backed by a 100-piece WPA Symphony Orchestra which played internationally assorted music by Wagner, Mascagni, Elgar and others, between the several addresses.

Also seated on the stage were: Mrs. H. Charles Hodgens, president of the Philadelphia Federation of Women's Clubs; Adolph Hirschberg, head of the central labor union here; Mrs. Hannah Clothier Hull, national chairman of the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom who read Mrs. Roosevelt's address on the Emergency Peace Campaign radio program two nights before; and the Fev. David W. Henry of the Tindley Memorial Methodist Episcopal Negro Church.

Peace Pigeon Bolts Own Party

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, April 24—Paul Revere, the first of 400 homing pigeons to reach Philadelphia from Washington as part of the Emergency Peace Campaign liberation there April 22, slipped away during the reception in his honor at the Mayor's office in City Hall.

Taken there for the official delivery of the message he carried from Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt to Mayor S. Davis Wilson, Paul escaped from the rubber band around his wings and perched over one of the high doors. For nearly half an hour he eluded the Mayor and others who pursued him about the large room.

Finally a window was opened and, obeying his instincts, he set out again for his home in Germantown.

"Student Peace Day" was celebrated in Philadelphia by about 50,000 high school and college girls and boys. There was no "student strike" in Philadelphia schools since meetings were approved by the authorities, and many teachers and professors attended them too.

Oswald Garrison Villard, editor of the Nation, was principal speaker at the meeting at Temple University.

At the University of Pennsylvania resolutions were passed urging that military appropriations be diverted to provide better living conditions and approving a bill to make the R. O. T. C. optional.

Students at a Haverford College meeting also went on record as approving the optional R. O. T. C. bill.

From Bryn Mawr's peace meeting a telegram was dispatched to the chairman of the Congressional House Committee on Military Affairs, supporting this same bill. At Swarthmore College, United States Senator James T. Pope of Idaho addressed the peace meeting held in the Clothier Memorial Hall.

Spanish Donkey Clings to Prison Despite Amnesty

BARCELONA, Spain — Though 20,000 political prisoners have been released under the general amnesty in Spain, there is at least one who prefers to remain in confinement.

He is a donkey. His arrest occurred some days before the elections. Traffic in the main street of Barcelona was held up. Horns hooted and police threatened and cajoled, but he refused to move.

It was visible to all that on one flank had been painted the words "I vote for the Right Front" and on the other "I represent the Catalan League." This appearance was considered a political offense on the part of the donkey and he was placed under guard in the police stables.

The animal's owners cannot be traced. Meanwhile, the donkey refuses to leave, remains in the police stables (in lieu of a cell) and grows fat.

Smoke's Heavy Cost Cited at Manchester

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MANCHESTER, Eng. — Manchester Corporation Parks Department spends £1500 a year in replacing plants destroyed by the city's smoke pall. If there were no smoke, the cost of replacement would be only £80.

Emphasizing this annual ravage of smoke in Manchester, Mr. Arnold Marsh, general secretary of the National Smoke Abatement Society, writes in the National Citizen:

"A firm of chartered accountants estimated, on facts revealed by an inquiry undertaken for a special committee of the Manchester City Council, that if Manchester were as clean as Harrogate the cost of the household washing per family would be 7½d. a week less. In other words, the city spent £242,000 a year on this single item of the smoke bill.

The World's Day

Its News in Focus

Friday, April 24

Colonies—Eden to Ask Hitler His Intentions

Colonial Day in Germany marks the fifty-second anniversary of Germany's start as a Colonial Empire. Today it is being celebrated with the thoughts of the population on the catastrophic World War that shattered that Empire.

Germany wants its colonies back.

But the great powers clutch their colonies, mandates and protectorates tighter, and act as if territorial sacrifices were distant.

They Want to Know

France today officially announces to Germany that it will not consider restoration of the French Cameroons in Southwest Africa to the Reich. Anthony Eden, British Foreign Secretary, is primed to ask Herr Hitler what his intentions are in regard to the colonies. The British House of Lords almost daily reiterates its insistence that Britain shall relinquish not a pound of dust from any of its holdings.

Japan has launched a 10-year plan and earmarked $9,000,000 for improvements in the South Sea Islands formerly held by Germany. It is doubtful if Japan is fixing these islands up for the Reich. Portugal has announced that it would sell none of its African holdings to either Italy or Germany, two nations poor in colonies and raw materials.

Italy is busily taking a colony in Ethiopia.

America alone seems to be liquidating its imperialism as the Administration sponsors a bill to grant Puerto Rico full independence.

Back to Last September

Present agitation for redistribution of colonies and return of mandates arises probably from diplomatic talk as far back as last September.

Sir Samuel Hoare then Foreign Minister, intent on curbing Italian colonial aspirations, declared that Britain might support a League of Nations inquiry into the possibility of redistributing raw materials.

What They Meant

Since that time the powers have been busily denying that this offer meant *land*.

J. H. Thomas, British Secretary for Colonies, bluntly stated that Britain had no intention of considering redistribution of colonies or mandates. Now France echoes the same thought.

The most tangible hope extended to Germany was the statement of Neville Chamberlain on April 6, when he said a flat "No" to the suggestion that Britain might redistribute its colonies. To the suggestion that under some circumstances, at some time, Britain might consider return of mandates, he said in substance "maybe."

No Value

The nations are seeking to appease Germany by holding out the possibility that steps will be taken to make raw materials more accessible. And economists assure Germany that no particular value accrues to the titleholder of a colony.

Transients—Movement Into Colorado Halted

Trinidad, Colo. — "Whoa there, buddy!"

Such is the sharp command that greets an increasing number of

(Continued on Page 3, Column 3)

German-Russian Accord Survives Despite Coolness

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, April 24—Neither Mossow nor Berlin has given notice to terminate the Treaty of Berlin, signed by the Soviets and the Reich on April 24, 1926, and later renewed, according to advices received here. Due to strained relations of late, there have been rumors that the treaty would be ended.

The German Foreign Office is reported not expecting termination. Similar advices come from Moscow.

Even if either side gave notice of termination, the treaty would remain in force a year after the notice.

When the treaty was negotiated in 1926, Germany and Russia were on extremely friendly terms. In this accord they reaffirmed the friendship cemented at Rapallo in 1922, when Germany and Russia, both semi-outcasts from the European family of nations, were drawn toward each other.

Since then, the wheel of diplomacy has taken many turns. Germany in 1926 entered the League. Russia was not a member. Her main concern in reaching an agreement with Germany was to prevent the application of League sanctions against herself across German territory.

Now Germany is out of the League, and Russia is in. Relations between the two countries have been cooling for some time. But indications are that their treaty will survive for a while at least.

Boston News Today:

N. E. Cotton Mill Triumphs Over Southerners
Park Department Sponsors Jump Rope Contest
Dr. Hanus Starts Move for New School Set-up
20-Pound Lobster Caught by Crew Off Cape Cod
Curley Budget Falls Beneath House Onslaught

These and other Boston and New England stories will be found in the local section of this edition.

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Neutral Rights Loom as Issue For Americas

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 24—South American sources report a train of developments which, if continued, may swing the combined strength of the 21 American republics into a bloc to defend their "neutrality rights" in time of war.

Sources, too well-informed to be ignored, declare that the United States Government will back an American neutrality bloc at the Inter-American Peace Conference this summer in Buenos Aires.

Change in Stand

If confirmed, this report would run counter to recent neutrality policy of the Roosevelt Administration. This policy has in large measure abandoned the traditional American neutrality slogan of "freedom of the seas," meaning the right of neutrals to trade freely with belligerents.

Until further light comes from official sources in Washington, the present reports are taken with considerable reserve.

The aim, according to South American sources, is to revive the neutrality treaties prepared at The Hague Conference of 1907, and dropped during the World War. These pacts provided for the freedom of the seas for all neutrals.

Raises New Issue

If these reports are correct, they mark an apparently complete reversal of the neutrality policy of the Roosevelt Administration for the past 18 months. During that entire time, the tendency has been toward relinquishment of so-called rights of the freedom of the seas. The present move heads toward the broadest assertion and defense of such rights, as they were embodied in The Hague treaties. These treaties collapsed under the impact of the World War because the belligerents' needs for trade with neutrals were too great. Whether the combined diplomatic forces of the entire Americas could enforce them in another great conflict is recognized to be a large question.

Instead of dropping the freedom of the seas doctrine, this move would extend it and mobilize support for its defense.

The project is also a sharp deviation from the ostensible purpose for which the peace conference was called. The letters of invitation from Washington described the session as an effort to extend the peace-preserving pacts and agreements already existing in the Western Hemisphere. Stress was laid upon the final pacification of the Gran Chaco conflict as an opening to the formulation of better peace machinery.

Now the emphasis swings from preserving peace in the Americas to the defense of these nations from threats of their rights abroad, and to the preservation of their own neutrality in the event of overseas conflicts.

Provisions of Treaty

The rights and duties of neutral powers, as determined at the Hague conference, bound belligerents to respect the sovereign rights of noncombatants and to abstain, in neutral territory or neutral waters, from any act which would, if knowingly permitted by any power, constitute a violation of neutrality. The capture and the exercise of the right of search, committed by belligerent warships in the territorial waters of a neutral, constituted a violation and was strictly forbidden.

Further, it was declared that a neutral power was not bound to prevent the export or transit, for the use of either belligerent, of arms, ammunitions, or war material which could be of use to an army or fleet. However, it was stated that a neutral government was bound to employ the means at its disposal to prevent the fitting out or arming of any vessel within its jurisdiction which it had reason to believe was intended to cruise, or engage in hostile operations, against a power with which a government was at peace.

Generally Ratified

These proposed statutes asserting the freedom of the seas in time of war were ratified by the United States and most of the nations of the world. Great Britain was an exception, for, although the House of Commons voted favorably, the House of Lords took the opposite course. Later Germany withdrew its support and the Imperial Government's violation of neutrality rights helped to force the United States into the World War.

For a year and a half, President Roosevelt and Secretary of State Hull have been working on various plans to keep the United States out of future conflicts. Congress, too, has been studying ways and means for a permanent neutrality bill, the present neutrality resolution under which the Italian-Ethiopian embargoes were laid down being only temporary. Authorities like John Bassett Moore, former Justice at the World Court, and an authority who supports strong assertion of neutral "rights" have been summoned before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee for advice.

Members of the Senate committee have argued that the placing of embargoes on materials for Italy and Ethiopia, and, also, for Bolivia, violated the neutrality rights of 1907. For this reason the committee would revitalize the old neutrality pacts. It is understood that the Department of State has not entered wholeheartedly into the scheme; however, the Secretary of State is now said to be working toward that idea.

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The World's Day

Its News in Focus

Continued from Page 1

transient unemployed at some state borders.

Colorado is the latest state to start repelling the army of floaters who surge back and forth across the nation.

Seeking Work

Hundreds have headed for Colorado to work in the sugar beet field. On the edge of their "green pastures," National Guardsmen, called out by Gov. Ed C. Johnson, met them. About 100 have been turned back, and other patrols are being formed.

How It Started

Los Angeles started this arrest business of turning back the indigent. Complaining that it was becoming the catch-all for floaters, complaining that 48 per cent of them had criminal records, complaining that the incursion was boosting its relief load and its crime rate, Los Angeles planted police at the city limits and repelled the invasion.

Yet social agencies have figured that only 20 per cent of the present army of transients—estimated at from 300,000 to 1,000,000—are of the old hobo type.

Attacking the Problem

Last month the Interstate Conference on Transients and Settlements, representing 21 states, recognized that barricades on state borders offered no solution.

The conference called for reciprocal arrangements between states to replace present tendencies to "swear the whole world is warm if their own front door is closed."

Has Been Worse

It also urged the Federal Government to resume aid to transients. The Federal Government has already cut down the transient figures, which amounted to 1,250,000 in 1933. The CCC, the establishment of transient camps and to some extent relief measures in general helped to anchor the drifters.

Harry Hopkins, Federal Relief Administrator, in a report on transients declares that 1,000,000 unemployed had taken to the road since 1929. The only solution for them he said is work.

Austria—Precautions Against New 'Anschluss'

Austrian frontiers are crossed by travelers. These travelers reach Austrian cities and, according to a section of the French press, tell of seeing Storm Troops and other German soldiers massing on the borders. Austria, churned by such stories, takes precautions, lest National Socialism achieve its long-predicted coup in this nation. As one precaution, the Association of German Officials—devoid of Germans but replete with pro-Nazi sentiment—has been dissolved.

Mussolini—Wields Sword and Plowshare

Addis Ababa—Il Duce is wielding both the plowshare and the sword.

General Badoglio's northern forces, 30,000 strong, are massing at Dessye to follow the advance troops along the road to Addis Ababa.

At the same time Il Duce officiates at the start of a fourth made town to be planted in the Pontine Marshes. A motorized plow will break the soil for the new town to be called Aprilia.

Press—Publishers and Editors Assume Defense

New York—Newspapermen have had a busy and itinerant week. They close the week with the re-election of Jerome D. Barnum, publisher of the Syracuse Post Standard, as president of the American newspaper Publishers Association, which, 580 strong, has been meeting here.

Some editors who attended this meeting had been on the convention circuit all the week, taking in the Washington gathering of the American Society of Newspaper Editors the week end before.

Free Press the Issue

Newspapermen, ever alert for incipient threats to the freedom of the press, were more than ordinarily agitated. The Federal Communications Commission and the Black Lobby Committee were targets of censorious resolutions and extensive oratory because of their telegram-seizing activities.

State Capitol Under Fire

Newspapermen looked sternly in the direction of the Minnesota State Government and adopted a resolution condemning any alliance between politicians and gangsters that might interfere with the free press. The murder of Walter Liggett, critic of the Minneapolis State Administration, evoked this resolution.

Responsibility, Too

The American Society of Newspaper Editors in Washington were told in substance by Walter Lippmann that freedom of the press, for which concern was so abundantly manifested, implied responsibilities. He denounced the press treatment of the Lindbergh kidnaping case as prejudicial to justice. The Association got ahead of their critic to a degree by adopting, prior to the speech, a resolution urging editors to co-operate with justice to the extent of not releasing premature information that might impair criminal investigations.

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Metropolitan Plans Low-Priced Opera

(Continued from Page 1)

soprano; Joseph Royer, baritone, and Norman Cordon, baritone.

Bargain prices will prevail for the spring season, Mr. Johnson said. The top will be $3, and there are to be 1500 seats available at prices between 25 cents and $1.50. There will be five performances a week—on Monday, Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday evenings and on Saturday afternoon.

Larger Public

Two objectives have been sought in the company's spring program, Mr. Johnson said. First, the association wanted to reach a larger public through the lower price scale; and, second, it has arranged to provide new opportunities for young, particularly American, artists to show what they can do before large audiences.

How long the season will last is not predictable, according to Mr. Johnson. The association has provided a fundamental working capital, and when it is exhausted, the season will be over.

"But we are optimistic, and expect to have the public on our side before the fund is gone," he added.

Union Concessions

Concessions have been made by musicians, stage hands and the chorus through their unions in order to insure the success of the season, he said. There are to be from 55 to 65 performers in the orchestra and 60 singers in the chorus.

Helen Jepson, soprano, who is expected to appear in "Caponsacchi," is one of the Metropolitan's regular staff. Other regular members who will continue are Joseph Bentonelli, tenor; Louis D'Angelo, bass; Bruna Castagna, contralto; Carlo Morelli, baritone; Julius Hüehn, baritone; Helen Oelheim, mezzo-soprano, and Thelma Votipka, soprano.

Besides Mr. Hageman, the conductors include Gennaro Papi and Wilfred Pelletier, who are regular members of the Metropolitan staff.

Age Pensions Up About 100 P. C. In 1935, Report Says

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 24—The number of old people aided through pension systems in the United States was nearly doubled during 1935, rising from 213,000 to 404,000, Abraham Epstein, executive secretary of the American Association for Social Security, told the ninth national conference on social security at the Hotel Astor here today. Only 114,000 persons received such assistance in 1933, he said.

"The total amount spent on pensions in 1935 was $66,048,000—more than twice as much as was spent in 1934," he continued.

Reviewing accomplishments in social reform and problems created by new security legislation, Mr. Epstein reported that 29 states had paid pensions, an increase of six during the past year. Eleven states and the District of Columbia have enacted unemployment insurance legislation since 1934, he added.

New States Join List

New states added to the pension list during 1935 included Alabama, Arkansas, Connecticut, Florida, Illinois, Michigan, Mississippi, Missouri, Oklahoma, Rhode Island, Texas and Vermont.

"Although 12 states limited their aid to persons 70 years of age and older in June, 1935, only five states will so limit their grants by June, 1936," he continued. "The average pension last fall was not higher than that of a year earlier, but it was significant that states which have enacted pension laws as a result of widespread public demand are all paying an average pension which is fairly adequate in most instances.

More Than $20 Monthly

"Arizona, California, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New York, Pennsylvania and Washington paid an average pension of over $20 a month, while six other important states paid an average pension exceeding $15 a month. While these sums may seem small, it must be remembered that these figures are averages, meaning that many needy persons have been in receipt of considerably larger sums."

Mr. Epstein praised the Social Security Act as the turning point in the American tradition of every man for himself, but he stressed that "all the major problems of insecurity remain still ahead." He criticized the act for failing to deal with many features of social insurance.

Special emphasis was laid by the speaker upon the need of embodying sound elements in state and federal legislation.

Original Aim Distorted

Simple and practical aims of social insurance, he said, "continue to be identified with panaceas and aberrations of its real purpose. The humble aim sought by old-age pensions—to protect the aged from want and destitution—is being transformed into grandiose plans for retiring all aged persons, thereby introducing miraculous changes in our social order and solving the world's ills."

Addressing the convention on "the twilight of local administration of old-age security," Francis Bardwell, superintendent, Bureau of Old Age assistance, Massachusetts Department of Public Welfare, urged improvement of methods employed for administering pensions. He favored the appointment of well-trained workers, regular visits to beneficiaries, co-operation between local and state officials and thoroughly impartial investigations.

Mr. Bardwell said that he had reached the conclusion that administration of old-age assistance should be independent of welfare functions. He stressed that there was an important public feeling that the new pensions were on a higher standard and a more respectable level than the old.

President Approves Fund for Security

(Continued from Page 1)

for approximately 900,000 aged persons next year.

Approximately 110,000 families in 43 states were reported as receiving mothers' aid at the end of 1934. Next year's estimate makes provision for aid to 442,536 families.

Will Tag Employees

Under state and national plans, 64,000 of the 100,000 blind persons in the United States will be aided in the next fiscal year.

Explaining the necessity for large administrative expense at the present time, social security officials divulged plans for keeping records of every employed person in the United States subject to the old age benefit provisions of the act.

"It is contemplated," the report said, "that there will be secured from each employed person a form containing pertinent information, such as full name, date and place of birth, marital status, number of dependents and other necessary data. Upon receiving the form the person will be given an identifying emblem or device containing the serial number upon which the employer will thereafter report the employee's earnings."

The plan will necessitate filing data on more than 26,000,000 employees, it is estimated.

Honor Medal for Mitchell

WASHINGTON, April 24 (AP)—Award of a posthumous congressional medal of honor to the late Brig. Gen. William Mitchell, who resigned from the army after being suspended on half pay for criticism of aviation standards, was provided in a bill passed today by the Senate and sent to the House. The resolution, introduced by Senator Robinson, the majority leader, declared the medal was for "having contributed so largely in the World War by his energy, his valor, and his vision to the development of aviation and of military air power of the United States."

D. A. R. Pays Homage To 'Real' Daughters

(Continued from Page 1)

Pool Newsom and Miss Sara Pool, of Gibson, Ga.

Mrs. Julian McCurry, of Athens, Ga., who keeps track of the distinguished little group told the congress about them today.

Drive in Oxcart

The quaintest, she said, are the Pool sisters, who live in a three-room unpainted house with a hole in the side for a rope leading to a farm bell for summoning help quickly if needed. The sisters have had many invitations to state D. A. R. conferences and had a chance to go to the Chicago fair, but refused because they do not care for trains and automobiles. Their favorite means of transportation is an oxcart. Their father saw service in the Battle of Cowpens. At their gate today, stands an extra-size mail box to take care of all the letters and gifts sent them by various D. A. R. chapters in all parts of the country.

Mrs. Randall's father carried water to the colonial troops during the battle of Bunker Hill when he was only 14. She was born when her father was 90.

So tall and stately is Mrs. Gregory, 93, that Mrs. McCurry told the daughters, "It hardly seems possible that she can be a link between the period of the Revolution and the present." She is the only one of the real daughters to have attended a D. A. R. conference.

Like "Whistler's Mother"

Mrs. Avery was likened to "Whistler's Mother" as she sits, dressed in black taffeta, in her old-fashioned chair and knits. Her father answered the call to arms at the age of 14.

Turning from the past, the delegates adopted a resolution attacking the American Student Union as Communistic and commending the organization in a number of schools and universities of "student Americaneers" and "practical pacifists," whose purpose is to expose and counteract subversive activities on the campus.

In other resolutions, the society voted to purchase only American-made flags; to approve a design for a marker of the graves of wives of Revolutionary soldiers; to sponsor Moore House at Yorktown as a patriotic shrine; to place a memorial tablet in Constitution Hall in honor of Mrs. Anthony Wayne Cook, under whose administration the building of the hall was authorized; and to approve the erection of a memorial to Gen. Anthony Wayne, at Greenville, Ohio, in commemoration of the treaty between General Wayne and the Indians after the victory at Fallen Timbers.

Urges Alien Registration

Registration and fingerprinting of all aliens was advocated in an address by Sen. Robert R. Reynolds (D) of North Carolina. His plea was "Americanize the alien before the alien alienizes the American!" Between 6,000,000 and 7,000,000 aliens are holding jobs which otherwise would be filled by Americans, he estimated.

Describing "human conservation" as even more important at the present time than conservation of forests and wild flowers, the committee on conservation awarded $25 to Massachusetts chapters for their record "adoption" of 29 needy youngsters, known as "Becker boys and girls," in honor of Mrs. William A. Becker, president general, originator of the plan.

Aid of the society in the war on crime was invoked last night by J. Edgar Hoover, chief of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, who asked the daughters to "view with keen suspicion the various so-called economy moves by which venal politicians disrupt police departments." He described the army of criminals in the country as one before which "America would fall in a few hours," were it marshaled.

Seven new vice-presidents general were elected at all-day voting yesterday. They are: Mrs. Harold T. Graves, Jamestown, N. D.; Mrs. Mortimer Platt, Fort Worth, Texas; Mrs. Thomas J. Maudlin, Pickens, S. C.; Mrs. Ell Dixon, Roseville, Ill.; Mrs. William J. Ward, Summit, N. J.; Miss Emaline A. Street, New Haven, Conn., and Mrs. J. Harris Baughman, Tallulah, Iowa.

South Carolina Rejects 40-Hour-Week Measure

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBIA, S. C.—By a vote of 55 to 33, the House killed a bill for a general 40-hour week in South Carolina which would have limited the working time of all employees—except farm and household labor—to eight hours a day and 40 hours a week.

However, the roll call by which the measure was continued was not considered a definite test of the bill, since there were pending amendments to have exempted several industries and to have changed the maximum to 48 hours a week. A resolution to provide a 40-hour week for textile labor was enacted by the House several weeks ago and is now before the Senate, where no indications of early action are apparent.

FERA Conquers Mosquito

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HONOLULU—Mosquito eradication on Oahu has been so successful that many merchants have found themselves over supplied with mosquoto punk which a short time ago was burned continually in practically every home and many office buildings to drive the insects away. Since 34 FERA workers have been constantly employed at mosquito control for the last several months the demand for the punk has fallen to new low levels.

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Consumer Must Get Benefits From Technological Progress

Sixth and concluding article in the pamphlet issued by the Public Affairs Committee, Washington, D. C., on income and economic progress.

Perhaps the chief advantage of price-reduction as against wage increases as a means of stimulating consumer buying power lies in the fact that everyone is a consumer, while less than half of us are wage-earners. Millions of individuals who do not earn their living by wage labor would share in the benefits of lower prices. A 10 per cent reduction in the cost of living would mean that every person could buy as much as he does now with 90 cents on each dollar, leaving him with one tenth of his income to spend for the things which he has always wanted. This would necessitate an immediate increase in production of at least 10 per cent.

It is true that the rich consume more than anyone else, and that their gains from lower prices would seem to conflict with the need for redistributing income. The fact is, however, that while the rich as individuals consume far more than the poor, the total outlay for living expenses of families receiving more than $100,000 in 1929 was only 6 per cent of the aggregate amount spent by all American families—though their income was 11 per cent of the total. On the other hand, families earning less than $3000 exercised half of the buying power of the country.

Economic System's Efficacy

Inherent in our findings is a basic challenge to the American people. Can we, within the limits of our resources and without a drastic change in our economic or political order, provide a standard of living at least as high as we have known in the peaks of prosperity in the past? Can we go beyond this and give every citizen a standard equal to that of the so-called "middle class" in 1929? The answer is, yes, provided we make certain adjustments.

We possess an unutilized plant capacity capable of increasing materially the living standards of the masses. But to fill the unsatisfied needs of the 92 per cent of our families who are now below the $5000 level would not only absorb all of our existing idle capacity, but would require a considerable expansion of our productive equipment. Since the failure to make use of our full capacity is attributable to the lack of buying power on the part of the consumers whose wants and needs are the greatest, it is evident that anything which increases the buying power will stimulate production.

Taxation is a possible means of redistributing income, although tax-supported public works tend to stimulate the production of non-essentials as contrasted with such primary wants as food, clothing and shelter. The general raising of wages as a device for redistributing income also has definite possibilities. Its weakness lies in the fact that over half the population, including many of the poorest groups, are not wage earners.

Most promising of all its the proposal that industry revise its price policy and pass on to the ultimate consumer all of the benefits which are obtained from technological progress. This method has an advantage over the others in that it does not run counter to the profit motive, but actually gives promise of greater profits through increased business activity. A reform of this type would not be an attack on the capitalist system, but a return to the very logic upon which that system was justified by the classical economists of the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries.

Evil in Stabilized Prices

Nevertheless, the practical application of the program of price reduction implies a direct attack on one of the chief abuses of the profit system as we know it today—the trend toward monopoly and industrial combinations for the purpose of stabilizing prices. The growth of this tendency can be traced in the past 50 years in the emergence of trusts, pools, cartels, trade associations and holding companies. Even governments have frequently aided in this process on the theory that they were promoting "business stability." Whatever the purpose lying behind this trend, the result has been a concentration of wealth and economic power which has become the chief barrier to present-day economic progress.

We cannot attain our ultimate objective as long as these abuses remain. The underlying purpose of business is to serve people; indeed only as it serves people can it serve its own best interests. If an enterprise merely serves a small group cautiously, restricted at every turn lest the owner's advantage might be lessened by passing on the benefits of new knowledge or better methods, it will find its own development stunted by lack of opportunities. True economic progress implies something far broader than this. It must be compatible with the wealth of our resources, with the power inherent in modern scientific knowledge, and with a skilled and intelligent labor force. And above all we must realize that the economies of mass production can only be realized in an economy of mass consumption.

New Markets at Home

There are those who look to the opening of some new market, or to some new invention to furnish the stimulus to lead the world out of the existing depression. They point to the growth of the West as the primary factor in overcoming the crisis of the '70's, and to the commercial development of the automobile and the radio as an important element in the prosperity of the '20's. Today we have no more continents to exploit and apparently no great new invention which is likely to regenerate our economic life. This does not mean, however, that we must resign ourselves to a period of economic stagnation.

We have untapped wants within our population sufficient to absorb the fruits of technological development for years to come. Merely to put the common necessities of food, clothes, and houses within the reach of the millions who are undernourished, shoddily clad and sheltered in the filthy tenement of the city or the weather-beaten shack of the country, would open up a tremendous field for business expansion. With abundant natural resources, an ample supply of financial capital and an apparent surplus of trained workers, we could furnish at least these necessities if our system of distribution were readjusted along the lines indicated.

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Modern Japan Has Leaders but No Colossus

Last of Genro Group Still Exercises Vast Power

What Japan Thinks
Eleventh of 12 Articles

By **William Henry Chamberlin**
Chief Far Eastern Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO — Although Japan today is certainly not a parliamentary democracy, it is also a country without a single outstanding leader, in the sense of a man whose word is final on all questions of foreign and internal policy.

One may search the horizon of Japanese political life without discovering a Stalin, a Mussolini, a Hitler.

Power and responsibility are so diffused that it is often difficult for even a keen and well-informed outside observer to say with certainty what man, or group of men decide on a given line of policy.

While Japan has no dictator, it has a number of outstanding personalities. The evaluation and description of some of these personalities by Japanese constitute the subject of this article.

Last of Famous Group

The first figure in this gallery of contemporary Japanese portraits is the venerable Prince Kimmochi Saionji, last of the group of Genro, or Elder Statesmen, who played such an important role in shaping Japan's policies since the Meiji Restoration.

Prince Saionji is described by Ippei Fukuda, associate editor of "Contemporary Japan" in "Sketches of Men and Life":

"At the age of 86 Prince Saionji, the last of the Genro or Elder Statesmen, still retains and exercises vast power in molding the destinies of the Japanese Empire. To his place of retirement every political crisis, or threat of crisis, brings from Tokyo a throng of leaders of the nation. Cabinet Ministers, uncertain of the future, hasten there to sound his opinion. Opposition leaders follow on the heels of their rivals; and in the crowd of callers are also found representatives of finance and industry.

"The Genro, serene above the battle and freed from all political ambitions, listens to them all. When governments fall it is to the Elder Statesmen that the Sovereign turns for counsel concerning their successors. This quiet old man, with large clear eyes, suave of speech, charming in manners, unusually tall for a Japanese, is a unique presence in Japan's politics. . . .

Wants Slow Evolution

"Nature gave Prince Saionji an alert mind and the happy disposition which makes friends; fortune added the gift of high birth. . . . His early bent toward liberal thought was accentuated by the atmosphere which he found in Paris in 1871. . . . The bloody episode of the Commune left on his mind a deep impression of the horrors of civil strife and a fixed belief in the orderly if slow processes of constitutional evolution. . . .

"Since 1920 Prince Saionji has had the sole responsibility of advising two Emperors on each change of government. It is said that his strongest characteristic is an objective mind, singularly untroubled by the passions or fears of the particular crisis which demands his advice. He is accessible to those who have the right to see him, whatever their rank or place, and is said to be a patient listener and to speak but little. Irritation or anger seem never to ruffle his temper; no crisis has been known to warp his calm judgment. Even in his youth he could control all signs of self-assertiveness. If an honor or a position became an object of competition, he preferred to do without it, rather than engage in a distasteful struggle."

The Potent Army

"The Army" is a notoriously potent force in influencing Japanese policies. But it is an impersonal, corporate force. War Ministers come and go; "The Army" remains.

Probably the most picturesque personality among Japan's military leaders is the former War Minister, Gen. Sadao Araki, whose traits are sketched by Ippei Fukuda in his book, "Sketches of Men and Life":

"Araki's parents were poor, and in his youth he entered the office of a manufacturer of *shoyu* (Japanese sauce) in a neighboring town. It was the time of the war with China. Victory fired the imagination of the youth, but by far the deepest impression was made on his mind by the notorious 'triple intervention' of Russia, France and Germany, by which Japan was tricked of her gains in Manchuria in order that Russia, a year or two later, might seize them. . . .

Bullying Impressed Him

"The bullying by which Japan was forced to forgo her gains made an indelible impression on the mind of a sensitive boy like Araki, and it is perhaps not a myth which ascribes to the impressions of that time his determination to forsake business and follow a military career. He had always a singularly vivid affection for the things of Old Japan, and he wears to this day a samurai sword which his uncle presented to him when he received his first commission as second lieutenant. . . .

"When he drew near middle age, Araki developed an introspective, reflective turn of mind. . . . At the outset of his speculation he recalled the natural conditions under which the Japanese live. They are by their situation peculiarly exposed to natural calamities—earthquake and flood—and with those intermittent risks goes a constant and rigorous limitation of natural resources. . . . Instead of having Japan submit to the dangers and limitations of her position, Araki would have her go to meet them and pursue her destiny, regardless of the perils in her way. The Japanese soldier never surrenders in battle; in Japanese wars, there are no Japanese prisoners. Why, then, should the Japanese surrender to the natural limitations which nature has set around them?"

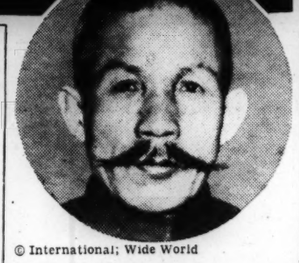
Mitsui Director

One of the outstanding figures in the Japanese business world is Seihin Ikeda, managing director of the Mitsui Gomei Kaisha, the holding company for the far-flung and closely intertwined Mitsui enterprises. The Mitsui firm is the oldest and the most powerful of all the large Japanese aggregations of capital. The following outline of Mr. Ikeda's character and activity is taken from an article by Mitsutaro Hasegawa, editor of the newspaper, "Kokumin," in the June issue of "Contemporary Japan":

"Mr. Ikeda has the meticulousness of a practical banker, as he showed when readjustment of the Kawasaki Shipbuilding Company was being discussed. After the balance sheet had been examined by all present, apparently to their satisfaction, Mr. Ikeda interrupted the proceedings. He saw no mention of goods in stock and would not be satisfied until an explanation had been made.

He Sees "The Trees"

"This sort of thing is said to have been an everyday occurrence in the conferences of directors of the Mitsui Bank and, no doubt, it has become familiar in the Mitsui Gomei Kaisha. Documents presented to him are often returned with marginal inquiries and suggestions on points that have evidently escaped the notice of his colleagues. He sees the individual trees without losing sight of the woods. . . .



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Japan Has Her Strong Men
Upper Left—Mitsuru Toyama, Former Revolutionary Leader, Now Standing Aloof From Politics. Upper Right—Prince Kimmochi Saionji, Last of the Genro or Elder Statesmen. Lower (Inset)—Gen. Sadao Araki, Former War Minister and High in the Militarist Group

"Mr. Ikeda's social visions are clearly discernible in the formation of the 30,000,000 yen foundation called the Mitsui Ho-On-Kai, in the large Mitsui donation to the relief funds for the famine-stricken districts in the northern part of Japan last year, and in the company's investments in Manchoukuo. They may also be seen in the recent opening to public participation of a certain portion of the business hitherto under exclusive Mitsui ownership, which is considered highly significant, because it suggests an important departure from the old traditions of the House of Mitsui."

Mr. Hirota Steps Up

After the uprising of Feb. 26, Premier Okada stepped aside and his astute Foreign Minister, Koki Hirota, took his place.

This was the comment of the Asahi:

"There is one thing which we wish of the new Prime Minister. He must conduct important national affairs with courage and no hesitation. The international position of Japan has not been the only reason which led the Genro (Prince Saionji) to recommend the name of Hirota to the Throne. One of the main reasons was the internal condition of the Japanese Army, as revealed by the February 26th incident. The most pressing problem before the country is that of re-establishment of discipline within the Army."

The Hirota Cabinet came into existence after prolonged negotiations and considerable modification of its original suggested composition, because of objections which were raised by the Army.

Significant Comments

The following comments on this aspect of the situation are taken from Jiji, a Tokyo daily newspaper, and the Japan Times, a Japanese-owned newspaper published in the English language, both of March 7:

Jiji:

"The Army's dissatisfaction is not confined to a few individual members, but, it is understood, widespread dissatisfaction with Foreign Minister Hirota exists in the Army. It is explained that during the time of the Saito Cabinet (1932-1934) Mr. Hirota advocated peace diplomacy, following Count Ysauyu Uchida's positive diplomacy. . . .

"Since that time cries had been raised among the younger elements in the army. In the course of the sixty-fifth session of the Diet, Foreign Minister Hirota declared:

"'So long as I am in office as Foreign Minister there will absolutely be no war between Japan and any other country.'"

"This so-called antiwar declaration angered the strong element in the army still more, creating the impression that Hirota diplomacy cannot be depended on. The officers of middle rank in the army think that organization of a Hirota Cabinet would inevitably prolong Hirota diplomacy."

Army Interferes

The Japan Times:

"His Majesty the Emperor commanded Mr. Koki Hirota to form his Cabinet; but it seems that the army is insisting on selecting the personnel of the Hirota Cabinet and deciding its policy.

"The Miyako Shimbun (a Tokyo newspaper) says that in interfering with the plan of Mr. Hirota to form his Cabinet the army is disregarding the Imperial Command given to the Foreign Minister. According to the statement issued by Gen. Count Hisaichi Terauchi (the army nomineee for War Minister) the army objects to the liberalistic color of the persons already selected by Mr. Hirota. Liberalism is defined by a dictionary as 'broad, popular, progressive, inclined to democratic or republican ideas.'"

Thus what the army desires may be said to be something "narrow, unpopular, unprogressive and undemocratic."

Liberty Bell Tolls Again in Stirring Message of Peace

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, April 24—Lights gleamed through the windows of Independence Hall late in the evening of April 21. Inside a little group clustered around the Liberty Bell within. Radio technicians listened for the signal to cut in on the international Emergency Peace Campaign program being broadcast from Washington to stations all over the United States and England.

The signal came. Mayor S. Davis Wilson stepped to the side of the bell and struck 19 times with a rubber mallet, tapping out the date, 1-9-3-6. A small microphone set under the bell itself picked up the sound and sent it out over broadcast and shortwave to every corner of the world.

Into another microphone the Mayor spoke a few words before the broadcast was cut back to Washington again.

Tolling Bell for Peace

"I, as Mayor of Philadelphia," said Mr. Wilson, "feel the deep solemnity of this occasion in tolling the Liberty Bell for peace.

"The voice of the Liberty Bell was necessarily warlike when it was rung at the Declaration of Independence in July, 1776, proclaiming the birth of a new form of government, by the people and for the people. All of us take justifiable pride in that historic and epoch-making ringing of the bell long ago.

"But in these unsettled times when nations overseas seem to be teetering on the brink of another war, most Americans are thinking in terms of peace.

The Horrors of War

"Still fresh in our memories are the horrors, the waste and the frightful devastation of the last war, which took a toll of 10,000,000 killed, and 20,000,000 wounded.

"With our clarified vision we now are certain that the World War brought no substantial reforms, no economic relief, and gave no impetus to the idea of government for the people and by the people.

"To become embroiled in a foreign war now would delay for years our advance into a new prosperity—would tumble us into chaos and bring despair to our now hopeful millions.

The Real Needs

"Energy that we would put into war, if expended in developing our natural resources, would bring untold prosperity and happiness to every American. Instead of war preparations we need greater educational activities, work for our millions of unemployed, better homes and better opportunities for little children. We can obtain these necessities of a high civilization only through a long regime of peace.

"So, as I toll this bell, and its ancient bronze voice is heard in accents of peace in tens of thousands of homes over our broad land, it is my hope that all listeners will join me in the heartfelt wish that peace will prevail within our boundaries for many years to come."

Forest Fund Grant To Reach £500,000 For British Lands

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—To aid the Forestry Commission in its task of planting about 565,000 acres in England and Scotland with trees, the Forestry Fund government grant is to be increased by £50,000 to £500,000, it has been announced here by Mr. Neville Chamberlain, Chancellor of the Exchequer.

The commission has already planted 500,000,000 trees in about half the 565,000 acres.

Ten-Year Plan

The aim now is to plant 30,000 acres a year, the bulk of which will be with soft woods. In addition, the commission has set itself the task, spread over 10 years, of acquiring and laying out 200,000 acres within a radius of 15 miles from certain special areas.

Apart from the value of this planting in the future, it will afford employment to more than 2000 persons a year, and, indirectly, to a number more engaged in the tools and wire netting trades. The scheme will cost about £3,000,000.

Land Settlement

Another "by-product" of the Forestry Commission's work is that of land settlement on a small scale. Up to date 1250 men and their families have been settled on forest holdings. These men are guaranteed work on a minimum of 150 days in the year, and are given a house with a piece of land.

Starting from "bed rock," practically all these families have made good and now own their poultry, sheep, pigs and cows. By the time the special areas scheme has come to fruition, it will mean that 1000 more such holdings will have been established.

University of Pennsylvania To Split Types of Study

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, April 24—The Moore school of electrical engineering at the University of Pennsylvania will make an innovation in its course with the beginning of the next academic year. Students will be offered a choice of two distinct types of study, one intended for those who hope to take up work of the research type, and the other for those preparing themselves for less technical positions.

According to Dr. Harold H. Pender, dean of the Moore school, the new arrangement, has been inspired by a recognition of the varied character of the work now performed by graduate engineers in the electrical field.

"One option to be offered the students will be known as the "research and development option" and is designed primarily for those students who wish to prepare themselves to take up the more technical side of electrical engineering, such as research and development work with manufacturing organizations and public utilities, as well as for students who desire to become teachers of electrical engineering.

"The second option, designated as the "industrial option," is intended for students who are chiefly interested in preparation for the less technical positions in electrical industries, such as sales engineers, construction engineers, and general purpose engineers in public utilities and manufacturing companies.

"The undergraduate course in each option will cover four years, as heretofore, and the subjects required in each option during the first two years will be identical, provision being made for the study of mathematics, physics, chemistry, and variety of cultural subjects designed to give the prospective engineer a broad educational background," Dr. Pender explained.

"The last two years of the research and development option will be devoted primarily to the intensive study of purely engineering topics, with particular emphasis on the fundamentals of physics and mathematics required for the effective prosecution of research and development work."

Private Now General

WASHINGTON, April 24 (AP)—An officer who rose from private to major general in 38 years was sworn in today as the army's new chief of finance. He is Maj. Gen. Frederick W. Boschen, native of Brooklyn, N. Y., who succeeds Maj. Gen. Frederick W. Coleman, now on leave, pending retirement from active duty in September.

Rockefeller Happy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va., April 24—John D. Rockefeller Jr. in a letter to Wilbur C. Hall, chairman of the state commission on conservation and development, declares his contacts in Virginia in connection with the restoration of colonial Williamsburg have been some of the "happiest and most delightful experiences" of his life.

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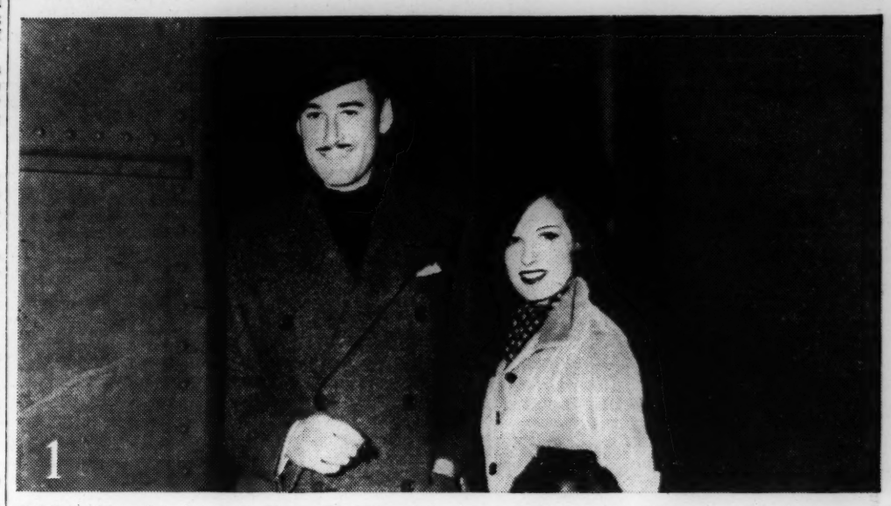
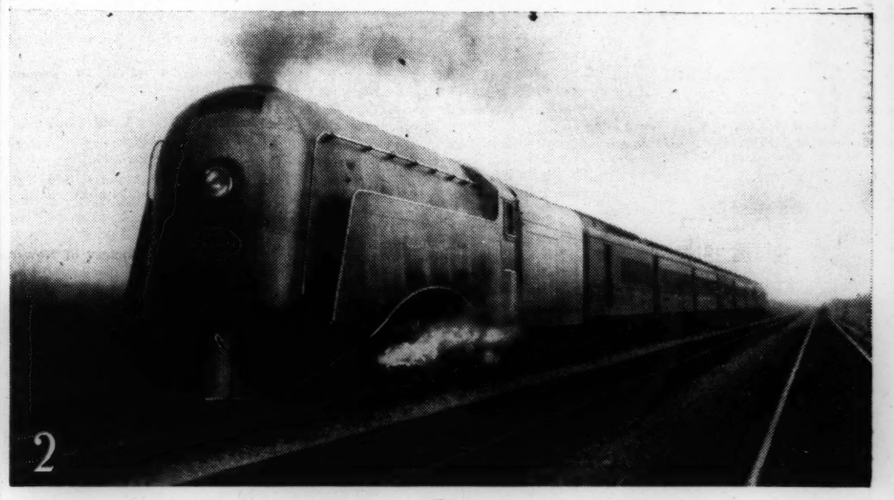


Lili Damita and Errol Flynn, star of the Warner Brothers picture, "Captain Blood", arrive in New York on . . .



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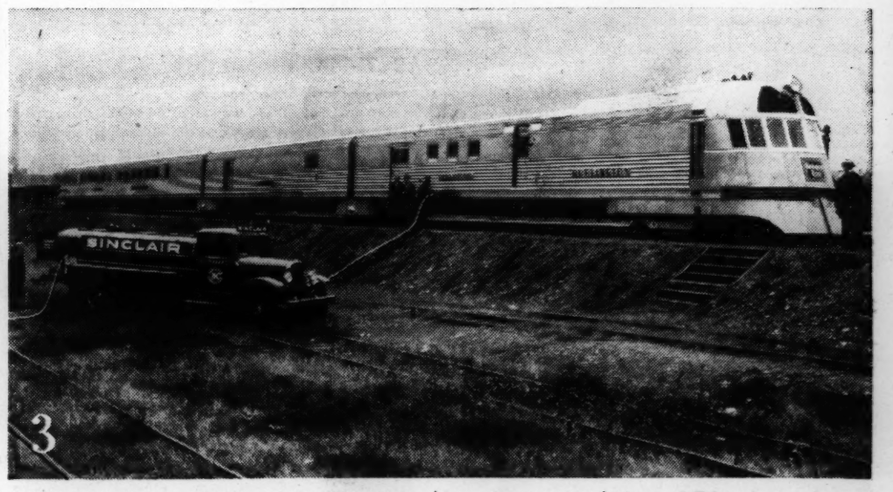

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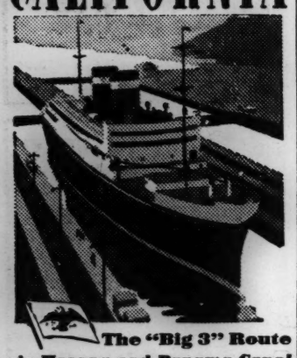

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Smithsonian Exhibit Recalls Bucket and 'Tub' Fire Fighter

WASHINGTON, April 24 (AP)—The Smithsonian Institution—whose exhibits include most things from men to amoeba—today turned its attention to the American fireman.

With a collection of apparatus, uniforms and pictorial accounts, the institution has traced his history.

The saga begins with a display of old leather buckets which residents of many early American communities were required to keep on hand. When the fire alarm sounded, the citizens were duty bound to fling open their windows and pitch out the buckets.

Racing down the streets, the firemen scooped them up and bore them to whatever was burning.

Reclaiming Buckets

"When the flames were extinguished," says a Smithsonian explanation, "These buckets were piled on the village common, where the owners came to claim them."

The first official fire helmet, research proclaims, was the shape of the present silk topper, but made of leather. The fireman's name, or his sweetheart's, was often painted across the front.

Succeeding the bucket brigade was the "tub era," or the day of the hand-pumped engine, beginning about 1740 and ending in 1854. Two men worked the first "tub" in Salem, Mass., while 30 struggled with its elaborate descendant in Terre Haute, Ind., 114 years later.

Sabotage

Although it was an improvement over the bucket, the "tub" created one of the worst hazards in the history of firefighting, because it excited rivalry among the companies as to which could reach the fire first with its pumper.

"Often the saving of property," explains the Smithsonian, "was a secondary factor in what was primarily a sporting event. All sorts of tricks, some of them rather dirty, were used to slow up a rival."

Chief's Orders

The exhibit lists the four foremost fire commands of the early days:

1. Leaving the fire house—"Start her lively, boys."
2. On the way—"Jump her boys, jump her boys, jump her."
3. At the fire—"Now then with a will and shake her up, boys."
4. After the fire was out—"Take up—man your ropes."

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Plans for Cotton Roads To Get Thorough Test

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPARTANBURG, S. C.—The Federal Government has recognized cotton as an important acquisition in building highways, and through its bureau of public roads, has submitted forms for ordering cotton fabric materials for this purpose to state highways departments. Two types of cotton material are available, the statement set forth. One is a cotton blanket composition for curing concrete and the other a fabric membrane to be used in reinforcement of paving.

Master projects in at least a dozen states will be under supervision of the federal bureau, including some in the New England states, it was said. These are expected to obtain allotments from $1,300,000 designated for cotton road building by the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Philadelphia Observes a Century of Effulgence

It was just 100 years ago that the city emerged from the kerosene oil period into the brilliance of the gas jet. It made 'the common lamps in the street look dim,' the news of the day said.

The Old and the New in Gas Cookery

The Modern Gas Kitchen and the Kind Our Mothers and Grandmothers Knew Compared in the Large Picture and the Inset

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA — One hundred years ago the United States Gazette reported to its Philadelphia readers that "our citizens appear to be delighted with the gas. Its light is so strong and beautiful that the common lamps in the street look dim in its effulgent blaze."

At that time, in a period of agitation against railroads and other "new-fangled notions," the city had just installed its first gas works and Philadelphians pointed proudly at the flickering bat-wing burners of newly installed street lights—although these were never lighted, rain or fog notwithstanding, if the almanac indicated a moonlit night

Celebrates Its Centenary

The Philadelphia Gas Works Company celebrated its hundredth birthday with a special historical issue of its News and with a centenary dinner which was held in Bellevue-Stratford Hotel on Feb. 10.

A feature of the special issue of the Philadelphia Gas Works News is a reproduction of a letter written by President Lincoln on Jan. 10, 1865. It reads:

"It is said we shall soon all be in the dark here, unless you can bring coal to make gas. I suppose you would do this, without any interference, if you could; and I only write now to say it is very important to us; and not to say that you must stop supplying the army to make room to carry coal—do all you can for us in both matters."

Mayor Attacks Management

The spirit of satisfaction in the accomplishments of the company which pervaded the atmosphere at the dinner, was slightly disturbed when one of the guests, Mayor S. Davis Wilson, announced that he proposed to insist on a 50 cent per 1000 feet gas rate in place of the present 90 cent charge.

He also conveyed the impression that if the gas works company, a United Gas Improvement subsidiary, does not act on his suggestion as to rates, he would see that the city-owned gas works would be leased to another operating company on the termination of the present 10-year lease.

The Mayor stated in passing, that if the 50-cent rate is obtained he would favor using gas for fuel and other purposes in various city institutions.

Files Court Suit

Since the dinner, he has definitely attacked the gas company in the courts, filing a suit in Common Pleas Court on Feb. 20 to surcharge the U. G. I. and its subsidiary the Philadelphia Gas Works Company, $12,500,000. The action is based on purported improper management of the city-owned gas system.

Commenting on the Mayor's action, John E. Zimmerman, president of the U. G. I., stated: "I am very glad that the Mayor has finally seen fit to take his loose and false accusations against the United Gas Improvement Company into the proper tribunal. This means that these issues will be settled once and for all by the considered decision of the court, a consummation which will be welcomed by the citizens of Philadelphia and by this company."

Thinks Money Wasted

A central point in Mayor Wilson's attack is that the gas company has bought much of the gas used from a privately owned coke company—at a rate which he claims is higher than the cost of manufacture in the city's own plant.

The Mayor also frowns upon advertising campaigns conducted by the Philadelphia Electric Company, another U. G. I. subsidiary, which are calculated to encourage the use of electricity in place of gas for cooking and other purposes.

The change in the uses of gas is strikingly shown by figures quoted in the centenary number of the Philadelphia Gas Works News. In 1836 the business consisted of supplying 165 public lights and 2932 private ones.

In 1935 the biggest item in the list is 400,000 gas ranges, followed by 250,000 water heaters. Among the newest developments are the 16,000 gas refrigerators and 4000 central house heaters.

U. S. Shipping Hit by Canada In Promulgating Act of 1934

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, April 23—The new Canada Shipping Act of 1934 which will be promulgated and go into effect on Aug. 1 consolidates the old shipping acts and also brings under Canadian control those matters formerly dealt with under the old Imperial Shipping Act as relating to dominions shipping.

The new act was the subject of controversy through several sessions of Parliament and was several times re-written. It finally passed both Houses and received the Royal Assent in 1934 but for some reason was never proclaimed and so was inoperative.

The Government has decided it is high time the act should take effect, and so on Aug. 1 Canadian shipping and seamen come under its full control.

Storm of Protest

The promulgation of the Shipping Act is arousing a storm of protest in the grain trade of Canada and among the farmers.

Prior to its passage in 1934 the British shipping laws governed many phases of Canadian maritime activity. The new act brings the control solely within Canadian jurisdiction.

The bill being passed in 1934 met with such opposition that it was provided that it should only come into effect on proclamation. That proclamation was never made, largely because of the opposition to the coastal sections.

American shipping on the Great Lakes is adversely affected by the new coastal laws. The former law was that both Canadian and American ships could engage in international transport; from a Canadian port to an American as from Fort William to Buffalo, and from an American port to a Canadian, as from Buffalo to Montreal.

Only British Vessels

The new laws forbid any foreign vessel handling a cargo which starts and ends at a Canadian port. In the fall when many vessels were hunting for cargoes, freight rates dropped. Grain would be brought down by both Canadian and American bottoms to Buffalo (and by Canadian bottoms is meant also British ships). This would be considered an international voyage. The grain might then be transshipped into American vessels of lighter draft and go down to the St. Lawrence and so to Montreal, as another international voyage.

Canadian shipping interests protested vigorously, that this was in reality a coastal voyage from one Canadian port to another and so the law has been amended making the grain the real criterion and if the grain leaves a Canadian port and its destination is a Canadian port, no transshipment at an American port can make it international. This throws the business to the Canadian ships.

Grain Trade Opposed

The grain trade, however, is up in arms. The strategy of grain marketing is to have the grain spotted at such places as it can be diverted to the greatest number of markets; thus increasing the chances of a profitable sale.

By sending the grain to Buffalo, the Montreal market was available, but in addition, it could be diverted at Buffalo to any of the American Atlantic ports. The great benefit of this can be seen in the fact that the cheapest way to ship grain overseas is by an ocean liner wanting ballast, for which purpose grain is ideal, being clean, quickly and easily handled and easily stowed.

To insist that the grain shall now go to Montreal direct means the exclusive use of a Canadian vessel, with the probable increase in lake freight rates by the Canadian shipping companies.

Some years ago when after a fight the western farmers got the old Crows Nest Pass rates on grain restored, cutting the rail haul cost by two cents, they lost the benefit because the lake shipping interests boosted the lake rates and took the profit.

The farmers and the grain trade fear that the new regulations in the coastal laws will throw them still more to the mercy of the shipping interests, and at the same time reduce their chances of spotting their grain at strategic points.

Although the act is to be proclaimed on Aug. 1, and go into effect on that date, there will be many protests made to the Government. Sentimental reasons have had something to do with the original passage of the coastal regulations, but if they react to the increase of the lake freight rates on grain, Parliament might still do something about it. The Cabinet has until Aug. 1 to think it over. No parliamentary sanction is needed to hold up the proclamation if the Government so decides, but any changes in the act would have to be passed by Parliament.

British Arming Halts Australia's Air Defense Plan

MELBOURNE — Great Britain's decision to expand her air force has had unexpected and serious effects upon the long-term plan to develop and improve the Royal Australian Air Force, which is considered by high officials of the Defense Department to be the most important factor in the defense of the continent.

Under the Federal Ministry's three-year program it was proposed to provide, in addition to the existing aerial defenses, a complete army co-operation squadron, a fleet co-operation squadron, a squadron to work with the coast defenses and two others for coastal reconnaissance work. All these machines, as well as a number of Avro Anson twin-engined bombing planes, have been ordered. But because of the rush of work following Great Britain's determination to treble the strength of her air defenses, the British aircraft factories are unable to fulfill the demand.

The British Air Ministry, knowing full well how much importance Australia attaches to her air defenses, has advised the Federal Government that everything possible is being done to fulfil orders as soon as possible. It is admitted that Australia's comparatively small requirements would not delay seriously the British program, but the Royal Air Force has stated that its needs are so urgent that airplanes must be provided unless a large proportion of its highly trained personnel is to remain idle for a dangerously long period.

In the meantime, a long delay in the delivery of machines will mean that Australia's Air Force will inevitably be weakened because of the continued use of obsolescent machines. It has already been suggested that Australia should rely temporarily upon supplies of airplanes from the United States, but the Defense Department is against this on the ground that standard British types should be used because of the difficulty of maintenance unless spare parts are readily available. At present it seems that Australia will not receive all the machines she needs from Great Britain for at least 18 months, by which time her requirements will be even greater.

To meet the situation, the Minister for Defense, Mr. Archdale Parkhill, is hopeful that Australia will shortly be able to establish her own aircraft manufacturing industry. He has already set out to discover how soon a plant could operate. Officials of the Defense Department, however, do not share his optimism, and say that it would be at least two years before the first Australian-built machine could be available. They say that although there would be little difficulty in manufacturing air frames, the production of engines and parts is another matter. For one thing, it is said, there is not a highly trained staff of technicians available for the work.

Farm Groups Held Basically Christian

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, April 24 — The co-operative movement is the farmer's way out of the depression and is "basically Christian," R. N. Benjamin, president of the Pennsylvania Farm Bureau, declared at a conference of Methodist ministers, April 20 in the Robert Morris Hotel.

In the four years that the movement has been spreading actively in Pennsylvania's rural districts, he reported, thousands of farmers have been started on the road to recovery.

"If the Christian church hopes to grow in rural sections," Mr. Benjamin continued, "it must support the co-operatives, which are nothing more than the practical application of Christian ideals."

Research Based On Social Needs Urged by Frank

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MADISON Wis.—Wisconsin natural scientists heard a professional warning with a political twist from the lips of Dr. Glenn Frank, president of the University of Wisconsin, at the recent sixty-sixth annual meeting of the Wisconsin Academy of Science, Arts and Letters.

Dr. Frank, a newly elected member of the academy and frequently mentioned as a possible candidate for President of the United States, implied that social and physical scientists need not become "brain trusters" to aid in solving current problems of society. He admonished them, however, that they must get together in a readjustment of their procedures if they are to prevent further social instability and a possible popular revolt against natural science itself.

Sees Growing Skepticism

The physical sciences are confronted, he said, with a spreading skepticism regarding their effectiveness as agencies of change and control in modern society, and he pointed to three evidences of a changed public attitude:

1. A growing dissatisfaction with the fag ends of an era in which a laissez faire natural science has thust into a laissez faire society a bewildering multitude of new facts and forces that have produced extensive maladjustments and imposed severe strains upon traditional structures and functions of the political, social and economic order.

The Use of Knowledge

2. A growing disillusionment with a process of research in which production of new knowledge has not been accompanied by a more effective effort to prevent its application from causing more troubles than it cures.

3. A growing determination to have political, social and economic developments of the future better planned and better controlled.

The prestige of the natural scientist and the utilization of his findings in the next 10 years, Dr. Frank predicted, will depend upon whether research related to social management is "planned, executed and interpreted in the light of this triple-based mood, which, however, wrong in some of its assumptions, is right in its central aim."

Social Policies Lag

Development of material processes at airplane speed and development of social policies at a stagecoach rate have placed social instability in the lead over progress, he held.

"The gravest threat in the offing," he added, "is that this growing sense among the voting millions that natural scientific progress has got socially out of hand may lead to a ruinous relation of interest in the support of science unless ways and means can be found to modulate and humanize the impact of natural science upon society."

And he continued, any natural scientist who cannot see the danger of "a popular revolt against natural science and social throttling of research by a political leadership responsible to crowd whims has lived too long in the cloister to see clearly in the broad daylight of human affairs."

Deplores "Brain Trusts"

Traditional aloofness in libraries and laboratories has been abandoned, Dr. Frank admitted, by certain professors who became "suave brain trusters or swashbuckling campaigners," but, he pointed out, "this direct sort of participation in social management is not what I have in mind in this plea for a reconsideration of research in terms of the current social situation."

It is imperative, he held, that universities, research institutes and industrial laboratories organize to insure an earlier consideration of political, social and economic effects of the dscoveries of the physical scientist and industrial technologist.

If chemists or physicists are on the trail of a new idea in 1936 that may prove workable in 1956, social scientists should know it in 1936, not 20 years later, he insisted.

"If we can invent such a method of sustained co-operation between the physical scientists and the social scientists," Dr. Frank explained, "we can shorten by at least a decade the lag between the swiftly changing processes and the slowly changing policies of our national life."

Ohio Officials Fly Seeking Flood Relief

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CINCINNATI, Ohio, April 24—Soaring above the scenes of recent flood devastation in the Ohio River Valley, a nine-plane aircade left this city on a unique "march" on the nation's capital to urge immediate passage of flood control legislation.

Thirty-three flood-control leaders led by Charles E. Holzer, president of the Ohio Valley Conservation and Flood Control Congress, started from here in nine airplanes to inspect the entire valley. They were to stop at eight cities and towns to gather first-hand informaion on the extent of the damage.

Armed with this they will go from Pittsburgh, their last stop, to Washington to ask the passage of the Copeland Flood Control Bill which provides $85,000,000 for work in the Ohio River Valley. The party included mayors of Ohio towns, and civic leaders.

According to Alan N. Jordan, executive secretary of the Flood Control Congress, the recent flood caused property damage of at least $200,000,000 and a loss of life near 200 in the valley.

N. C. Revenue Increases

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RALEIGH, N. C.—Revenues collected by the State of North Carolina for the first three quarters of the fiscal year, which ends June 30, exceeded those for the corresponding period last year by $4,189,136, or 10.25 per cent, it was announced here. Collections from all sources amounted to $40,068,618. More than half the revenue increase was attributed to higher yields from the sales tax.

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SHE: Oh!
HE: Don't look so glum! I was only teasing. Fifty shillings is what I paid.
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World Trade Problem Remains For G. O. P. to Solve, Mills Says

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, April 23 — The Republican Party "is fully alive to the broader responsibilities placed upon government by present-day conditions," Ogden L. Mills, former Secretary of the Treasury, declared here today in an attack upon the New Deal. The Roosevelt Administration, he told a rally of Republican women, has "no monopoly on humanitarianism."

If the American system is to endure, Mr. Mills said, the Republican Party is faced with a responsibility to "define the boundaries within which government regulation may be accepted as salutary, and the wide field within which it is essential to maintain the principles of economic individualism and free enterprise."

Mr. Mills made a comprehensive analysis of New Deal aims and achievements, admitting that some good has been done, but finding the major problems which faced President Roosevelt in 1933 still unsolved. He directed a large portion of his address against the President's Baltimore speech on employment and youth.

World Trade and Money

In the course of his talk to the women, Mr. Mills said:

"There was a world trade problem, arising from depreciated and fluctuating currencies and from all manner of artificial restraints and restrictions. Have the policies of the Administration in any way ameliorated this situation? Not at all. Our monetary policies, including the fantastic silver policy, which destroyed the currencies of the few remaining silver-using countries have served but to increase the difficulties. In the meanwhile, our farmers have not regained their lost foreign markets, though they have lost part of the home market to the foreigner.

"There was a banking problem, due to the bank panic, and a much more deep-seated one due to defects in our banking structure. The first was tackled with commendable vigor. The second remains untouched.

Debtor and Farm Owner

"There was the temporary problem of the individual debtor—home and farm owner; and the whole problem of social security. The first was satisfactorily handled. But most competent observers look with apprehension upon the hastily enacted legislation intended to deal with the second.

"And, on the other hand, the security of our wage and salary earners, of all who have saved, of insurance policy holders, of savings depositors and recipients of fixed incomes, and the security of the endowments of charitable and educational institutions are threatened by the menace of inflation.

"What of business? Why, business did not begin to recover until the Administration's so-called Recovery Act, already an admitted failure, had been knocked on the head by the Supreme Court.

"The way to increase production is to stimulate buying by giving the consumer the benefit of lower prices for finished products."

Student Tribunal Penalizes Violators Of Campus Traffic

COLUMBUS, Ohio (AP) — Ohio State students who violate traffic rules on the campus are liable to be called before the student court, and anyone getting a second summons is almost certain to be fined.

The local campus is bordered by one principal highway and another bisects it.

Two sessions of the court are held weekly, one to issue warnings in first offense cases and the other for trials. Fines range from $1 to $10 and go to a student loan fund.

Defendants may present their own cases and, if dissatisfied with the verdict, may move for new trials. A disgruntled defendant may carry his case to the highest tribunal on the campus—Dr. George W. Rightmire, president of the University.

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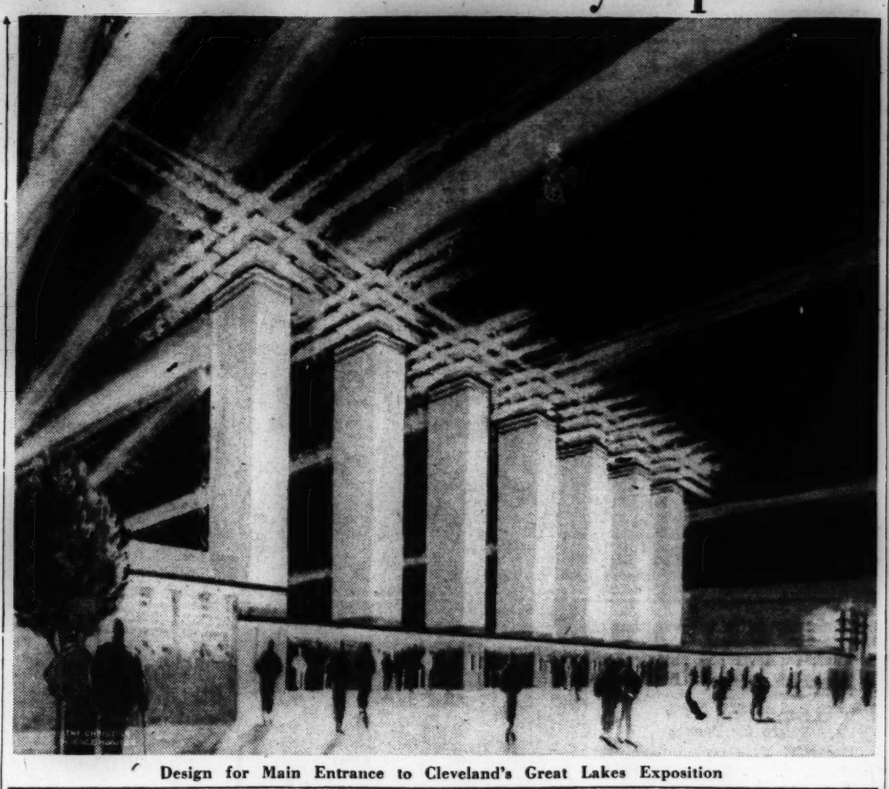
Cleveland Rushes Work on Centenary Exposition

More than 100 acres along shore of Lake Erie are being transformed into bower of beauty for great fair which will open on June 27 and continue for 100 days.



Design for Main Entrance to Cleveland's Great Lakes Exposition

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CLEVELAND, Ohio — Workmen are transforming Cleveland's barren lake front into a bower of beauty to serve as a setting for the Great Lakes Exposition, Cleveland's official celebration of its 100th anniversary as a city.

The exposition is to open on June 27 and will continue through Oct. 4, a total of 100 days. More than 4,000,000 people are expected to be attracted to Cleveland from the Great Lakes area and the nation at large.

A score or more of buildings will be erected to house exposition displays and this work is to be finished well in advance of June 27. Albert N. Gonsior, of Chicago, who assisted the director of A Century of Progress at Chicago, is chief of construction.

Largest Buildings

The two largest buildings on the exposition grounds will be the Automotive and Hall of Progress. The Automotive structure will be 541 feet long and 228 feet wide and will house exhibits of the leading motor-car manufacturers of the nation. The Hall of Progress will be of similar size and will contain dozens of displays showing the progress that has been made in methods of manufacturing, as well as exhibits of public utility companies and firms which supply appliances used with utility products.

One of the colorful sections will be a large international village in which 16 nationalities will erect replicas of their various homelands. This section of the exposition will include 10 acres of land and will contain a large square as well as an exhibition and athletic field.

On Shore of Lake

More than 100 acres of lake front land, situated between the Cleveland Mall district and the shores of Lake Erie, will be included in the exposition grounds. Entrances will be from St. Clair Avenue, and a huge entrance gate will be erected near Cleveland's public auditorium. A three-mile fence eight feet in height will surround the grounds.

The exposition is a civic project and Cleveland and its suburbs have raised more than $1,000,000 to pay expenses. Lincoln G. Dickey, former manager of the auditorium, is general manager and is being assisted by Peg Willen Humphrey.

New Features

Many of the popular features of A Century of Progress will be found at the exposition. In addition there will be many new stunts tried out here for the first time.

Caterpillar busses will be used to convey visitors from one part of the exhibition grounds to another. These will go up and down steps, covering the entire 100 acres, which comprise two different height levels.

One of the prominent displays of the exposition will be a horticultural garden in which $178,000 of WPA funds will be used. When the exposition ends, this will remain as a permanent beauty spot and will be under control of the Garden Center of Greater Cleveland. More than 150 gardens are to be laid out in the outdoor exhibit. A three-story building containing 20,000 square feet of exhibit space will be a part of the general horticultural display.

Kenya Cuts Rates By Rail and Ship

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—The prospects for the year 1936 in Kenya Colony, British East Africa, have so much improved that the railways and harbors administration in that far away land has effected a reduction in its charges estimated to amount to £150,000 annually.

Mr. Alexander Holm, formerly director of agriculture in Kenya Colony, announced the reduction at a British Empire Society meeting here.

The Kenya Government, Mr. Holm said, had achieved budgetary stability and there was evidence of improvement in the position so far as producers, traders and workers were concerned. The case of the man on the land, on the other hand, remained serious.

One of the chief difficulties was that increase in production for export had lagged behind the provision made by the transport administration.

Press Publishers Call Senate Group Black Inquisition

NEW YORK, April 23 (AP)—Members of the American Newspaper Publishers Association met today to vote on a resolution attacking the Senate Lobby Committee's telegram seizure as abridgement of freedom of the press.

The resolution termed the committee, headed by Senator Hugo L. Black (D), Alabama, "the Black inquisition."

This and other resolutions concerning this constitutional guarantee were presented and discussed yesterday in a formal report by the ANPA committee on freedom of the press, headed by Col. Robert R. McCormick of the Chicago Tribune.

One of the senate committee acts which was censured concerned the investigators' seizure of private telegrams.

Demand Prosecution

The report urged the victims of these "illegal acts" to demand criminal prosecution of "all involved in the odious affair." In seizing the telegrams the senate committee, the report said, had the co-operation of the Federal Communications Commission.

The report said the effect of a court ruling, obtained by William Randolph Hearst in one of these cases, was to "dry up the committee's principal source of illegally obtained information."

Concerning the unsolved slayings of two Minnesota editors, Walter Liggett and Howard Guilford, the report said:

Authority Acquiescence

"It is impossible to arrive at a conclusion other than that Guilford and Liggett were murdered with the acquiescence of authorities in Minneapolis and Minnesota."

The resolution called for the ANPA to use its most powerful weapon—publicity—"in resisting the attempts of politico-criminal alliances in Minnesota or any other place to abridge the freedom of the press."

The other resolutions commended the Philadelphia Inquirer and Louisiana daily newspaper publishers for court victories in cases involving freedom of the press.

Arthur Hays Sulzberger, president and publisher of the New York Times, in discussing the general subject said:

In Serious Jeopardy

"Unlike some of you, I am not convinced that the present administration in Washington has or had designs upon the freedom of the press, or upon any of the other fundamental rights of our citizenry; yet I do believe these rights have been placed in serious jeopardy."

The dangers, he said, "are those inherent in the increasing complexities of our modern business and political affairs."

Howard Davis, business manager of the New York Herald Tribune, told the convention:

"Recent events again have proved that free speech and a free press as a condition, as a living fact, can be preserved only by hard and persistent fighting.

"The attacks do not all come from demagogues and radicals; they also come from many well meaning folks who are controlled by personal grievances and prejudice, and who, without being conscious of it, believe in free speech only for themselves or for those who agree with them."

Drastic Limits on Youths' Work Proposed by British Committee

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—The Home Office has appointed a committee, under the chairmanship of Alderman V. Kendrick of the Birmingham Education Committee to investigate the conditions in which young persons work and to throw light upon the effect of long hours upon those 300,000 boys and girls who are outside the legislative scope of the Shops Acts.

When the Shops Acts of December, 1934, came into force it was evident that betterment would be experienced in consequence of it by certain children—notably errand boys and van boys in the service of shops—who were under 16.

Too Many Exemptions

But it was evident, too, that not only were certain children outside the scope of it, but that exemptions permitted under the act in the case of young persons of over 16—exemptions which made possible the working of overtime at certain periods of the year—stood in the way not merely of after-school education, but also of games and other forms of recreation.

Dealing with the whole question, members of the Committee on Wage-earning Children, which has recently issued its twenty-eighth annual report, say that they are much concerned at the long working day of boys and girls engaged in factories in certain districts and note that accidents occur among these children with much greater frequency than they occur among older workers. Accidents which in 1933 numbered 17,100, rose to 21,767 in 1934.

Drastic Limits Needed

The new Education Bill promises the extension of educative influences into the early stages of juvenile labor, the committee says, but, if advantage is to be taken of such influences, the possibility of exemptions from the limitations of working hours must be seriously considered.

Drastic action in regard to the limitation of these hours is, they affirm, necessary in the case of young persons right up to the age of 18 if they are to be free to enjoy the physical training, games, and study which they ought to enjoy.

In the second year of the present Parliament a new factory bill is expected which will amend the Act of 1901. The committee members are anxious that full opportunity shall be taken of this. The child is regarded as the greatest asset of the nation, and it is contended that no material consideration should stand in the way of his natural and happy development.

Fertilizer Bill Signed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBIA, S. C.—The much-debated act to require "open formulas" of ingredients on fertilizer sacks has been signed by Gov. Olin D. Johnston, after a recent hearing, the chief executive announced. "It is one of the best bills in the state for farmers," he observed. "It protects agriculture from being victimized by inferior fertilizers.

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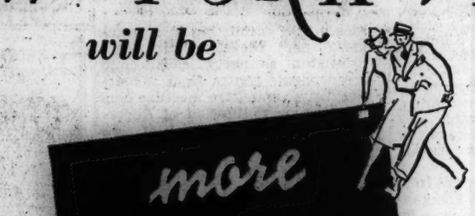

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Great Progress Is Noted in Kindness to Animals

Humane organizations all over the U. S. review progress of campaigns and stress the growth of greater interest in pat pets and for their welfare — Shirley Temple shows that she likes animals.

Bottom: Twentieth Century-Fox Film Corp.

Children Are Animals' Greatest Friends
Top—Youngsters Study Humane Program on New York Playground. Bottom—Shirley Temple, Honorary Junior Chairman of the "Be Kind to Animals Anniversary," Makes Friends With a Pair of Piggies

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 24—Extension of humane education into new fields, substitution of modern animal shelters for dog pounds in many cities and improved methods of handling livestock in transit to market were reported today by humane organizations as they prepared to observe "Be Kind to Animals Anniversary" this week.

Anti-cruelty programs have been planned in practically every American community, and Miss Shirley Temple, child moving picture actress, has been named honorary junior chairman of the anniversary.

Reviewing the progress of campaigns against cruelty during the past year, Sydney H. Coleman, president of the American Humane Association, stressed the growth of interest in pets as an indication that Americans were developing greater love of animals.

Pets Are Increasing

While no census of pets was made, Mr. Coleman was certain the number of both dogs and cats in homes has increased steadily.

"Special facilities for the care of animals indicate that pets have come to occupy a more important place in the home," he said. "This trend has been accompanied by better care of animals as knowledge of proper feeding, housing and attention was disseminated. The average dog today shares a higher standard of living with his master."

Mr. Coleman emphasized that with the development of interest in nature study among children, caged and restrained pets have become less important. Both boys and girls are learning to hunt "with a camera" instead of with a gun, he said.

Better Livestock Shipping

Livestock loss prevention is one of the fields in which humane methods have made rapid progress during 1936, Mr. Coleman reported. Acting from the basis of economic self-interest, transportation companies and stock dealers have attempted to eliminate beating of animals, to improve floor coverings of railroad cars and remove sharp corners in stockyards pens, he said.

"Animal bruises, most of which are preventable, result in losses of from $20,000.00 to $30,000,000 each year," Mr. Coleman continued. "In seeking to remedy this situation the humane societies are working with commercial organizations for the same results, but with different motives."

Railroads Provide Help

American railroads have adopted humane practices in the transportation of millions of animals each year, and a movement is now under way to have similar regulations applied to motor trucks which now transport vast numbers of livestock, Mr. Coleman revealed. Congress has been considering a bill to have motor trucks feed, load and water their freight according to approved standards, he said.

In the field of humane education, 1200 schools in New York City are carrying out a program of instruction in co-operation with the American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, while other cities have developed similar programs, with hundreds of humane societies encouraging training children to love animals more.

Prizes for Posters

The New York organization, for example, centered interest of art students upon kindness by offering prizes for the best posters on humane subjects. Fifty miniature displays dealing with the subject of kindness to animals were built by relief workers and placed at the service of public institutions and department stores.

An increasing output of books on animals and natural history was seen as indicating a growing public interest in these subjects throughout the nation.

Meanwhile the campaign against cruel methods of trapping fur-bearing animals was pressed forward, with humane officials reporting a growth in the opposition to vicious devices.

States Do Their Part

While many State Legislatures were not in session during the year, advances in humane legislation were reported. New York, for example, is considering the problem of protecting animals from hit-and-run drivers. In Virginia and South Carolina legislation to regulate the breaking and setting of horses' tails was discussed.

The old dog pound with its warden is passing, according to reports which showed that public sentiment favored the erection of animal shelters and the employment of trained attendants. Many of these shelters are now maintained by humane societies, which took over small animal work by contract from public authorities.

At the same time the dog catcher's wagon has been improved by new gadgets that even keep it warm on cold winter days.

Small Animals Benefit

The Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals cared for 300,000 small animals in New York City alone last year, a report showed in stressing the enormous volume of humane work undertaken in the United States.

Chemical branding fluids were studied as a possible substitute for the red-hot iron in use on western ranges, but humane organizations were not in entire agreement regarding their merits. In some groups it was felt that the fluids were an improvement if properly applied.

Elimination of nine roadside zoos where wild animals are caged at gasoline service stations or automobile camps was reported in New York State. A bill to regulate such establishments in New Jersey is now under consideration by the Legislature of that State.

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A. T. & T. Counsel Denies Charges Of Excess Profit

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 24—With counsel for the American Telephone & Telegraph Company strongly protesting, investigators for the Federal Communications Commission yesterday presented charges that the company made huge excess profits on rental of telephone instruments to subsidiaries, and then sold them in 1927 at another profit of over $14,000,000.

G. F. Hurd, special counsel for A. T. &. T., immediately charged that the evidence was "mostly inaccurate," and in a statement made to reporters outside the FCC's hearing room, he charged that the commission's proceedings were "ex parte." Paul A. Walker, member of the FCC, who was presiding, refused to hear Mr. Hurd's statement at the time counsel wished to present it.

Profit Charges

In a 150-page report of its investigators, the FCC heard the accusation of excess profits over a quarter of a century of A. T. & T. operations, between 1902 and 1927. The profits ranged, according to the testimony, from $50,000,000 to $216,000,000 in excess of a six per cent return on gross book costs, and from almost $63,000,000 to more than $229,000,000 in excess of 6 per cent on net book costs. The difference in the profit range springs from varying methods of computing the returns.

The report said:

"The instruments were sold to the associated telephone companies, most of which were controlled substantially 100 per cent by the American company, at a profit of over $14,000,000, which was about 60 per cent of the net investment in the instruments," the investigators wrote.

"This caused an equal amount of write-up in the plant of the Bell Telephone System."

Other Charges Made

The commission report charged further:

1. "The price at which the instruments were sold was fixed by the seller, which controlled the buyers.

2. "Officials of the A. T. & T. in testimony before the state utility commissions have 'understated the profit on the sale of the instruments in the amount of over $5,600,000 and given conflicting testimony as to how the sale price was determined.'

Profits Are Investigated

3. "The instruments were sold to the associated companies in 1927 at the time the new hand set was being introduced, 'and the risk of obsolescence was passed to the buyers.'

4. "Immediately after the sale of the instruments, production of the old-fashioned desk sets by the Western Electric Co. declined sharply, and practically ceased after 1930."

For the last several days Samuel Becker, the commission's special attorney, has been questioning executives of the A. T. & T. concerning profits.

Company's Statement

Mr. Hurd dictated a formal statement to reporters:

"We are seriously concerned that the commission shall gather as a result of these hearings accurate information on the subjects considered," he said.

"We feel that this concern should also be felt by the commission.

"Congress by joint resolution in which this investigation was directed, stated the mandate given the commission regarding the investigation. In that resolution Congress declared that the information regarding the Bell system which should be obtained through this investigation should be comprehensive and accurate.

"The division of the commission handling the inquiry has ruled that the only evidence will be testimony of witnesses called by it.

"It also has ruled that no cross examination will be permitted. In this way they have made these proceedings ex-parte. The result is just what you would expect."

Ask Chance to Reply

"We have a fragment of this and a fragment of that. Now we have presented here alleged studies which we know are grossly inaccurate and inadequate," Mr. Hurd added in reference to the excess profits charges.

"We ask that the commission withdraw its rulings and that the witness, John H. Bickley, commission accountant, be recalled for cross-examination by us regarding his testimony and voluminous exhibits and that we be permitted to enter into evidence our own facts.

"We feel that in fairness to the Bell system and in respect to the congressional mandate that that ought to be done."

Mexico Gets Report Of Honduran Revolt

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MEXICO, D. F., April 24—Travelers arriving by air from Nicaragua reported today revolt broke out in the Central American Republic of Honduras, with rebels moving on Tegucigalpa, capital of President Carias's government.

Señora Anita Lagos de Lopez Gutierrez, widow of former President Gutierrez, who lives here, said she received information indicating that the insurgents were successful in their first engagement.

The travelers explained the absence of direct advices from Honduras with an assertion that President Carias had imposed a strict censorship on telegraph, telephone and postal communications.

Minister Denies Revolt

MANAGUA, Nicaragua, April 24 (AP)—Horace Fortin Machado, Minister of Honduras to Nicaragua, said today that government forces in Honduras had dispersed a small group of rebels and that the nation was "entirely peaceful."

Architect Rejects 'International Style'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, April 24 — A building is "modern" only if it meets the need of modern people living in it, William Lescaze declared, in the course of a debate on architectural styles at the Contemporary Club meeting in the Bellevue-Stratford Hotel, April 20. He was one of eight architects who discussed the subject.

Frank Lloyd Wright of Spring Green, Wis., who a few years ago was considered one of the most revolutionary of American architects, said: "The so-called 'international style' is feeblest of all, and really old. With all the rationalizing of the 'international style' its things look much alike, and out comes the same standard product. For a time it seemed a symptom of something valid, but it turns out another attempt to create a cliche to be used over and over."

Knox Shuns Politics In New York Speech On Freedom of Press

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 24—Eschewing politics, Col. Frank Knox, publisher of the Chicago Daily News and prominent contender for the Republican presidential nomination, "talked shop" with other newspapermen when he addressed the Advertising Club of New York yesterday. Although referring often to dangers inherent in centralized government and abuse of executive powers, Colonel Knox emphasized that he was speaking of abstractions.

"In the past 20 years the principles of human liberty and individual freedom have been challenged," he said. "Over a large part of the world dictatorial power holds sway, and in every instance where autocracy has replaced democracy, the first of human rights to disappear was that of a free press. A free press and a dictator cannot live in the same country."

Under such conditions, the responsibility for the functioning of a free press becomes infinitely more difficult, he continued, stressing that with the progress of general education and enlightenment the functions of publishing become distinctly a public service.

"No properly run and responsible managed newspaper can longer be regarded as the private instrument of the individual, or the group of individuals who may own it," he declared. "The newspaper serves as the channel of information through which people form their judgments. To poison the springs of public information through the columns of the press is treachery, not only to the particular community which the newspaper serves, but to the nation itself."

Midwest Awaits May Showers To Save Crop

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 24—Lack of spring rains in the southern states of the Midwest is causing Department of Agriculture chiefs concern as to whether to prepare for another crop-burning drought this year.

Approximately 30,000,000 acres of commercial crop land is included in the area now suffering from absence of moisture, Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture, estimates. This is a smaller territory than was covered by the record drought of 1934, but it as large as was affected this early in the season.

Daily weather maps show excessive dryness in Texas, Oklahoma, Kansas, eastern New Mexico, southeastern Colorado, western Missouri and southern Nebraska.

Rainfall Below Normal

Rainfall only a fraction of normal for this time of year is recorded on the secretary's map. It shows rainfall in eastern Texas of only 34 per cent of normal for April and 44 per cent for March; northwestern Texas, 19 per cent for April and 24 per cent for March; central Kansas, 5 per cent for April and 20 per cent for March; western Kansas, 13 per cent for April and 19 per cent for March; eastern Oklahoma, 6 per cent for April and 33 per cent for March; western Oklahoma, 12 per cent for April and 5 per cent for March.

May will be the crucial time, farm experts say. Normal thundershowers next month will save the winter wheat and cotton crops in these states.

With plenty of moisture stored up from heavy snows last winter, the mountain states and the Dakotas are said to be in a much better position to combat dry weather than they were in 1934.

Weather Reports Scanned

The Department of Agriculture is scanning weather reports daily and will continue to do so through May. However, any steps similar to those taken in 1934 to aid drought-affected farmers will not receive serious attention until the middle of May at least. The 1934 drought did not assume serious proportions until June in many sections.

A serious dry spell this year would find the crop supply better able to stand a sharp reduction than in 1934. That year the agricultural adjustment program already had cut supplies drastically. Now, with the AAA a thing of the past, the situation is different. Only the other day Secretary Wallace warned of price-depressing surpluses of wheat, hogs and cotton if farmers did not immediately rally to the Administration's new soil conservation program. Because farmers have had so little time to learn details of the new plan, it is doubtful whether any great proportion of them will agree to comply with it this year.

Benefit to Roosevelt

In some quarters it is predicted that a serious dry spell this year, by raising the price of farm products, would work to the gain of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration and toward the re-election of President Roosevelt.

The 30,000,000 acres, now estimated to be affected by dry weather, comprise precisely the same area which the AAA hopes to take out of commercial crops under its new soil conservation program.

Meanwhile, an announcement from the Bureau of Agricultural Economics revealed that farmers' income for the first quarter of 1936 increased 20 per cent, exclusive of AAA benefit payments. Asked to account for the increase in the face of falling food prices, Secretary Wallace attributed it to improved business conditions in the city resulting in an increase of consumption of farm products.

Additional Wendel Indictments Hinted

BROOKLYN, N. Y., April 24 (AP)—The possibility of additional indictments was indicated today in the kidnaping of Paul H. Wendel whose repudiated confession of the Lindbergh kidnaping caused a three-day delay in the execution of Bruno Richard Hauptmann.

With five men named in true bills yesterday, William F. X. Geoghan, district attorney, said the additional indictments might be forthcoming against "persons not within the jurisdiction of Kings County (Brooklyn)." He refused to amplify the remark.

The indictments, charging kidnaping and second degree assault, were against Ellis H. Parker Jr., son of a New Jersey detective who had been prominent in certain phases of the Lindbergh case; Martin Schlossman and Harry Bleefeld, now in custody in Brooklyn; and Harry Weiss and Murray Bleefeld who have not been located despite a search in several states.

Virginia Honors Rockefeller

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—A testimonial of appreciation of the restoration of Colonial Williamsburg, hand-lettered on parchment and handsomely bound in red tooled leather, has been presented to John D. Rockefeller Jr. by the Virginia Commission on Conservation and development, Chairman Wilbur C. Hall announced.

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The Political Parade

G. O. P. Brochure Attacks New Deal; Says Roosevelt Imported Terrorism; Argument Rages on Pinkish Keynoter

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 23—The climax thus far in the 1936 campaign in political loud-speaking comes today in a news release by the Republican Congressional Committee, "Roosevelt Terrorism."

When James A. Farley predicted that 1936 would see the "dirtiest" political campaign in American history, many observers regretfully feared he was right. The Talmadge-Kirby convention in Macon seemed to confirm them. Then came an encouraging burst of public revulsion. The reasonable "middle-of-the-road" speeches and attitude of the leading Republican contender, Gov. Alf M. Landon of Kansas, contagiously spread to other candidates. An atmosphere of frank but "parliamentary" criticism prevailed.

Now Tide Swings Back

Now the tide swings back with "Roosevelt Terrorism." This neatly printed, widely distributed brochure, begins by saying that, "The Roosevelt campaign of terrorism, designed to compel re-election, is on . . . The New Deal has created a secret service which beggars description. It resembles the Russian OGPU . . . Retaliation, retribution, and reprisal—these are the guiding principles of the Roosevelt Administration.

"The New Deal is determined that the voice of America—the voice of resentment and indignation over the un-American effrots of the Roosevelt Administration—shall not be heard. Oppose Mr. Roosevelt, candidate for re-election, and you are in danger."

Cites Hagood Case

The pamphlet proceeds to cite the Hagood case as an illustration of terrorism—pointing out that the mighty force of public opinion forced General Hagood's reinstatement, but not drawing what seems the obvious conclusion that if public opinion is still that powerful, there is some hope for democracy. The pamphlet ends with these words:

"Enough has been related to show that Russian terrorism has been imported to America. And it has been imported by the Roosevelt New Deal."

Such extremeness of statement has become familiar in publications of irresponsible persons. This seems to be the first time it has crept into an official Republican Party document in such terms.

The more sober Republican leaders in Washington deplore such tactics. They realize that the American people prefer the reasonable attack, of a hard-hitting but realistic opposition. Fantastic exaggeration, they feel, weakens their case.

Statements that all who oppose Mr. Roosevelt "are in danger," and that "to use the telephone in Washington is to take New Deal inquisitors into your confidence," evoke no applause from responsible Republican leaders.

Meanwhile, conflicting interpretations from Cleveland inundate Washington as party leaders and correspondents return from the arrangements committee meeting held there this week. Election of Representative Bertrand H. Snell of New York, House Republican leader, to be permanent chairman, was anticipated. The minor offices, beginning with John Q. Tilson, former House leader from Connecticut, also fell into familiar hands.

Argument Over Steiwer

But the argument rages over whether selection of Senator Frederick Steiwer of Oregon, as well as that of Mr. Snell, constituted a "victory" for the Old Guard over the Landon forces, a notable success in the "stop-Landon" movement, and so on. Inconsistencies pile up. A few days ago it was said that the Old Guard was backing Landon, that his "liberalism" was in jeopardy. Now it is claimed that the Old Guard is at least partly enlisted in the "stop-Landon" movement, and is investigating Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg's compromise prospects.

Actually, politically, realists here have never ruled Senator Vandenberg from the picture. While believing that he would prefer the 1940 nomination, when Republican chances of victory might be assumed to be greater, observers nevertheless feel that he is an outstanding possibility today.

The Landon boom has been and is very strong. But uncertainties abound, particularly if the "Stop Landon" movement, fed by former President Hoover, Senator Borah, and others becomes cohesive.

Exactly how the selection as keynoter of an Oregon Senator, Mr. Steiwer, whose votes have been almost insurgent, can be described as an "Old Guard victory"—as it is in many quarters—is another political puzzle. It is true that Senator Steiwar was supported by four horsemen of the "Old Guard," Committeemen Hilles, Roraback, Hallanan and Williams. But that was tactics. The convention favors are neatly distributed: Keynoter from the Pacific coast, chairman from the Atlantic, the presidency to the Middle West, the vice-presidency—the leaders plan—to the East.

Senator Steiwer, although keynoter, should not be ruled out as a dark horse himself. Though not very well known to the country, he too stands in a middle-of-the-road position, and has latterly led many slashing attacks in the Senate.

Got Their Liberal Tinge

As one who voted for many alphabetical and unconstitutional pieces of legislation, however, his candidacy would perforce be hampered in tackling the constitutional issue, or the question of heavy spending.

Nevertheless, the GOP leaders apparently believe that the country must be offered a "liberal" and an "experimenter" and Senator Steiwer fits. But Senator Vandenberg has the edge on Senator Steiwer, and if Governor Landon is blocked by a coalition, would be a likelier compromise candidate.

While the wiseacres in Cleveland were talking of the "Stop Landon" movement, the Kansas Governor was winning nine uninstructed delegates from Delaware who are understood to favor his candidacy. It is led by Gov. C. Douglass Buck, who recently visited Topeka and pledged himself to the Kansan. Another district in Florida also endorsed Governor Landon, thus promoting the movement for him in southern states where the Republican vote is not heavy but the delegates willing.

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New School Head Named in Chicago Despite Protests

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, April 24—Dr. William A. Johnson, a "native son," has been appointed superintendent of schools of Chicago for a four-year term, to succeed the late William J. Bogan.

Dr. Johnson is a former elementary school principal who was prompted to an assistant superintendent's post last summer. He has been persistently mentioned as the favored candidate for the post ever since the vacancy occurred.

The new superintendent received his education in the public schools of Chicago, Beloit College, Northwestern University and the University of Chicago. He served as government research chemist during the war and at its close became head of the chemistry department of Rockford College. In the Chicago school system he has been high school science teacher, normal college instructor, and principal of several grade schools. While serving in these posts, he also taught classes in education at Loyola University.

Opposition Voiced

In choosing Dr. Johnson at this time, the Board of Education rejected the appeal of many citizen groups to delay the appointment until a representative committee of educators and laymen could "scour the country" for the best candidates. Only one member of the board voted against the choice, and this member, Mrs. William S. Hefferan, has been the champion of the civic groups in the board for years. At the session during which the appointment was made, she read a letter signed by 10 civic leaders deploring the "precipitous appointment."

Reasons for the opposition of the civic groups to an educator with the rather imposing qualifications of Dr. Johnson lie rather deeply in recent Chicago schools history. Many civic leaders think that the school board have been acting in an arbitrary fashion and looked with mistrust upon the board's apparent determination to have this one candidate and no other.

Citizen groups have found themselves at rather frequent intervals in the past few years in opposition to the school board's policy. There is a strong feeling among them that the school board takes orders from the Mayor, who has his hand on the political pulse of the city. Teachers, women's organizations, civic associations and some of the newspapers protested vigorously against the type of economy measures ordered by the board in its retrenchment program several years ago. They charged the board with having failed to call in the best educational counsel in making the school retrenchments.

Powers of the Board

Nevertheless, the board has continued on its way, refusing to be moved by appeals from the civic groups interested in schools. The Citizens' School Committee, which sprang up in protest to the board's economy program and has since led the "save our schools" campaign, now points out that the school board is taking on more and more administrative work that should be the responsibility of the superintendent.

It quotes a report of the North Central Association, the official accrediting agencies of the high schools and colleges, as a warning against this tendency:

"There is considerable evidence which seems to indicate that the [Chicago] Board of Education or certain members of the board are attempting to perform certain duties which should be performed only by a trained school administrator.

Political Entanglement

"There is a noticeable tendency for teachers to look upon the Board of Education as the administrative and supervisory head of the Chicago school system, and a growing tendency for principals and teachers to seek the help and support of local politicians."

Other large cities have been more successful in avoiding this tendency, a survey of nine of them, made by the Citizens' School Committee, indicates. In a majority of these cities the president of the school board has no appropriation, and maintains no office staff, leaving administrative matters to the experts the board appoints.

In Chicago, declares the Citizens Council, the board has of late years increased its staff. Since 1931 the budget for the office of the president of the board of education has mounted from $11,056 to $17,261. The president of the board has not only acquired five clerical helpers, but has been given an assistant at a salary of $6000 a year.

U. S. Readers Average Six Books a Month

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—The "general reader" has been discovered. She's a woman 23½ years old, has had three years of high school, and reads three books a fortnight.

She was found by Miss Jeannette Foster, who gathered data about a great many readers and presented her conclusions in a doctor's thesis accepted by the University of Chicago library school. She arrived at her "average reader" through mathematical averages.

"Not quite once a month," says Miss Foster, describing her average reader, Miss General Reader, "she reads a book of nonfiction. About once a month she reads a 'good' novel, but five books in seven are lighter fiction.

Miss Foster found out things, too, about the "typical author," which Miss General Reader prefers. He is read by 43 persons a fortnight. His audience is divided as follows: women, 65 per cent; men, 35 per cent. Nearly 50 per cent are students; 21 per cent are housewives; 6 per cent are engaged in the professions; 15 per cent are clerks, stenographers, skilled tradesmen and unskilled laborers, about equally divided; 2 per cent are store owners or salesmen.

Coal Tax Blocked By Colorado Writ

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DENVER, Colo., April 24—A temporary injunction has been granted 11 Colorado coal companies, preventing the United States Government from collecting taxes under the Guffey Coal Act. This ruling will be in force until a final decision on the act is rendered by the Supreme Court.

In granting the injunction, United States District Judge J. Foster Symes ordered that the companies must pay into the Federal Court the amount of tax which the Government would keep for administration costs. This amounts to 1½ per cent on the sale price of coal at the mines. The taxes will be impounded until final disposition of the Guffey act.

The Colorado suit charges that the 15 per cent levy is invalid because it is a penalty which Congress has no power to impose and that "it is therefore unconstitutional, illegal and void." The complaint further charges that the Guffey Act violates the Tenth Amendment to the Federal Constitution, which provides that powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution are reserved to the states.

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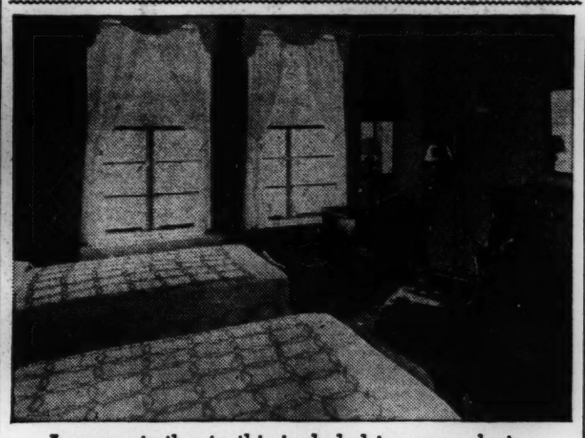

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The Home Forum

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
BOSTON

A Twice-Filled Cup

CHEERS for the faithful trolley, life-saver of country dwellers. It is on time today, speeding along with a rush and a clang as I stand dreaming. The weather is uncertain; but no umbrella hangs on my arm. Spring has dallied so long that it seems highly reasonable to expect it. Sure enough, as the snorting car bowls along the valley, past greening meadows with baby creeks bordered by watercress, I notice an infallible sign—Lambs. They are intriguingly presented in sizes of A, B, and C, very new and very tottery. Their naïve runs and uncertain passes are spring-like, tentative; tentative as the limp, blown crocuses in front dooryards, the light green button balls on blowing branches. A colt-like briskness animates meadows not yet regimented to bland gentleness. But, though ranks of trees on rising hillsides are, as yet, only a fine iron-gray, hollows beyond them swell with a tide of blood-red blossoming. Swamp maples, every one a shout! Further peering from the unwashed pane of the car window shows me that, on banks where brown leaves lie heaviest, there is a clear sprinkling of china-blue, furry petalled hepatica and windflower. The spotted leaves of adder's tongue, the steady push of the may apple's persistent little umbrellas are there, too.

PEOPLE BOARDING OUR trolley at way stations have a jauntier air than is common at this time of year. Breast knots of flowers are pinned on their coats: generous offerings from country friends are disposed of at their feet in loosely tied bundles. One friendly soul waves her well-dressed visitor back to city joys, keeping an eye out for changes in the sky as she buttons her boy's snug windbreaker. Easter and its flurry of good clothes is past with her big dinner of duck and spring leeks. What a relief!

The city is in sight; it arrives. I alight and take my way through narrow streets. My first sniff is of arbutus, just in from North Carolina. Delicious! But purchase of a hat is the order of the day; and these grotesque sizes, varying from flat platters to tight buckets, are a study. What would most intrigue me would be a head covering woven from prairie grasses, green-gray leaves or gardenias. They would be supple, easier to fit to the head! The cup of an enlarged tulip magnolia's blossom would be perfection. But I shall comfort myself with new sport shoes, white as those lambs; I think of water dashing on a sea beach and tingle to an imaginary dip. The sun is invitingly hot now and again, too hot for a winter coat.

Like a tick my day is gone, the multifarious errands done. The sun drops steathily as I board a six o'clock trolley. It is late, very late, Matilda. But, surely, had not Providence an intention that I should choose this particular hour to be caught up in the vernal softness of an April dusk? Busy, bustling folk gradually depart, stepping off singly or in groups; the light, receding, grows gentler. From the exciting height of trestle bridges we are hurrying over, I see the lovely, darkling hollows of our valley, becoming more and more eerie; catch a glimpse of some contented householder, setting out bulbs near his modest house; hear brooks gushing and rushing for they, at least, are quite ready to attack summer heat. So are the peepers with their untiring reiterations of: "Knee-deep, knee-deep, knee-deep." This year, without fail, I must discover the hiding-place of the red trillium.

"HOMEWOOD," CALLS THE conductor. I leap up, I descend—and find no vehicle of any kind at the station. My telephone message reached home too late; the half mile to the house must be taken on two ambitious feet. Mist is gathering, the road completely empty all the way to the friendly, red, covered bridge waiting to engulf me. Still—to walk home, knowing that the light will last until I reach the front door, is a delight. The Keims' dog, since he seldom sees a pedestrian, may bark, but this evening miraculously he does not. For beside me in softest gray, her hand in mine, walks my faithful companion, Spring. Twice this day has she filled her loving cup of a valley with sweets for my benefit!

LAURA BENÉT

By Courtesy of P. & D. Colnaghi, London, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

RHINE LANDSCAPE, WITH A COTTAGE ON THE LEFT: *Black Chalk and Water Color. Signed With Initials. By Herman Saftleven (c. 1609-1685)*

HERMAN SAFTLEVEN, painter and engraver, was born at Rotterdam in the year 1609, and became a pupil of van Goyen. He was, however, strongly attracted by the landscape of other countries, and did much of his best-known work in Germany.

At one period of his life, while living in Elberfield, he went for extensive tours up the valleys of the Meuse, the Moselle and the Rhine, studying the landscape and the peasants' ways of living, and making numerous delicate drawings—mostly in black chalk with the addition of a little water color—of the countryside. These drawings, for which he quickly became celebrated, were, and still are, much in demand, and it was not long before he was represented in many of the famous galleries. From 1655 to 1657, he was a member of the Utrecht Guild of Painters.

Although his work may be regarded as conventional, it is delightful in its tenderness and quiet simplicity, in its faithful representation of the scenes depicted. The close scrutiny and observance given to the subject, the precise finish and attention to detail, is typical of the work of the Dutch painters of the period; and one is conscious of van Goyen's influence in the method used to depict sun-filled air and vaporous distances.

Young Trust

AT DUSK
I saw a very young sparrow
Perch in the feijoa bush, all alone.

By day
The feijoa is a gay little bush,
With trim gray-green leaves
And fuzzy wine-and-gray blossoms.
At dusk
It is a gentle little bush,
Proper shelter for a very young sparrow all alone.

The sparrow sat quite still,
Awaiting the nightfall.
At its innocent presence
The feijoa seemed transformed,
Becoming a veritable foster-nest of brooding tenderness,—
And I, privileged in the beholding,
Felt peacefully certain that the night would not be long,
Or black, or fearsome,
To the very young sparrow all alone,
Trustfully sleeping,
Awaiting the daybreak.

MYRTLE SUTHERLAND

Subway Comment

ONE rose petal lies alone,
Crisp, uncrushed, on the gray damp stone
Of the subway station. Roaring trains
Rush from a dark hole. Moisture stains
The concrete walls. In this mob-crammed hour
Who, I wonder,
Will waive the thunder
To think about the flower?

One rose petal brushed aside
Confronts the hideous human tide.
A whole bouquet would make them stare
Shocked by too much beauty there.
But thoughts of men are curious metal.
They may pause
And search the cause
Of one red petal.

PEARL STRACHAN

Changing Our Methods

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

MOST of us are taught at an early age to adopt certain methods in our business, professional, or home life. As the world progresses, however, these methods often have to be changed to conform with modern requirements for quicker and more practical results. Sometimes we do not welcome this changing of our old methods, which may be obstructing and limiting our progress. This is not because we do not wish to be progressive but because we may believe it difficult to conform our thinking to new and untried ways.

Yet, even as we recognize that fresh thoughts and ideas are necessary for the modernization and improvement of our business or home methods, so the study of Christian Science shows us that it is necessary to change our thinking from a material to a spiritual basis if we would overcome discouragement, failure, sickness, and lack, or any of the difficulties which mortal sense claims are part of a material existence. And that the spiritual method of thinking gained through understanding the true nature of God and man does indeed heal all manner of sickness, sin, and lack, is daily being proved by those who earnestly strive to practice the teachings of Christian Science, which are in conformity with the words and works of Christ Jesus, our Way-shower.

A clear example of Jesus' method of dealing with discouragement and lack is given us in the Gospel narrative relating the disciples' experience on the occasion when they fished all night and "caught nothing." As the morning dawned, Jesus stood on the shore of the Galilean sea and asked them if they had caught any fish. When they answered, "No," he said, "Cast the net on the right side of the ship, and ye shall find" (John 21:6). Evidently the disciples had allowed thoughts of failure and hopelessness to enter their consciousness. And such false thoughts being on the "wrong side" they could not understand what Jesus had taught them. As they obeyed their Master's command to cast the net on "the right side," it was immediately so laden with fish that it could scarcely be drawn to the shore. And then they recognized the Master.

From this we may infer that their willingness to obey and to try their Master's method caused discouragement to give way to renewed courage and expectation. Their reward was quick and abundant. Interpreting this passage spiritually in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," Mary Baker Eddy writes (p. 35): "Convinced of the fruitlessness of their toil in the dark and wakened by their Master's voice, they changed their methods, turned away from material things, and cast their net on the right side. Discerning Christ, Truth, anew on the shore of time, they were enabled to rise somewhat from mortal sensuousness, or the burial of mind in matter, into newness of life as Spirit."

Today, in our own human affairs, we may have labored long and despairingly in the face of difficulties and failure to make a business or career successful, or a home happy. We may have tried every material method within our reach in the hope of achieving success. Or again, perhaps we have struggled hopelessly to find a remedy for some sickness that has been clouding our life and delaying our progress. If so, let us here and now abandon our fruitless search for success and freedom among the dark, unsatisfactory paths of material thinking, which we have proved so useless, and wholeheartedly turn to the Christly method of spiritual thinking—the knowledge that man is made in the image and likeness of God, good, and is forever spiritual and perfect, possessing by reflection an unlimited supply of good. This is the spiritual understanding which does indeed solve human problems through the application of Christian Science.

In consistently applying this spiritual method to every difficulty presented by the material senses, we too are casting our net "on the right side," and are assured of achieving success in every right endeavor. We are obeying the command, "Thou shalt have no other gods before me" (Exodus 20:3), by proving that the understanding of God's omnipotence and omnipresence annuls every false suggestion of the physical senses.

Even though we may not always find it easy to keep consistently on "the right side" of true, constructive thinking, because we seem surrounded by unemployment, lack, sickness, or failure, yet we are heartened by the truth contained in the Christian Science textbooks, the Bible and Science and Health, which show us that these suggestions are not real because they do not come from God, the Giver of all good. We know that as we strive earnestly to keep our thoughts on good alone, our efforts will be crowned with success.

What encouragement to continue in this fruitful method of spiritual thinking we get when listening to the testimonies of healing given in testimony meetings in Christian Science churches throughout the world every week! We realize then what tremendous blessings and happiness come to all those who base their thinking on the allness of God, good, and the perfection of man, the beloved son of God. On page 52 of "Miscellaneous Writings" Mrs. Eddy says, "Whosoever understands the power of Spirit, has no doubt of God's power,—even the might of Truth,—to heal, through divine Science, beyond all human means and methods."

Mūsu metodu pārmainīšana

(Tulkots raksts par Kristīgo Zinātni, blakus slejā angļu teksts)

VAIRUMS no mums agrā jaunībā mācijušies pieņemt zināmas metodes savā darbā, aroda un mājas dzīvē. Līdz ar pasaules progresu šīs metodes tomēr bieži jāmaina, jāsaskaņo ar modernām prasībām, lai gūtu drizākus un praktiskākus rezultātus. Dažreiz mēs neapsveicam šos mūsu veco metodu groziļumus, kas varbūt kavē un aprobežo mūsu progresu. Ne tādēļ, ka mēs negribam būt progresīvi, bet tādēļ, ka pieņemam, ka grūti saskaņot mūsu domāšanu ar jauniem un neizmēģinātiem ceļiem.

Tomēr, tapat ka mēs atzīstam, ka jaunas domas un idejas ir nepieciešamas mūsu darba un mājas metodu modernizēšanai un uzlabošanai, tapat arī Kristīgās Zinātnes studēšana rāda mums, ka, lai mēs pārspētu mazdūšību, neveiksmi, slimību un trūkumu, vai kādu citu grūtību, ko mirstīgais saprāts uzskata kā materiālas eksistences sastāvdaļu, ir nepieciešami pārnest mūsu domāšanu no materiāla uz garīgu pamatu. Un ka ar Dieva un cilvēka patiesās dabas saprašanu iegūtā garīgā domāšanas metode patiesi dziedina visāda veida slimības, grēku un trūkumu, pierāda ik dienas tie, kas nopietni pūlas pielietot dzīvē Kristīgās Zinātnes mācības, kuŗas saskan ar Kristus Jēzus, mūsu Ceļa-rādītāja, vārdiem un darbiem.

Skaidrs Jēzus metodes piemērs, kāda bija viņa izturēšanās pret mazdūšību un trūkumu, mums dots evangelijā, kur stāstīts par mācekļu piedzīvojumu gadījumā, kad viņi bija visu nakti zvejojuši un "nekā nedabūja tai nakti." Kad rits ausa, Jēzus stāvēja Galilejas jūras krastā un jautāja tiem, vai viņi noķēruši kādas zivis. Kad viņi atbildēja, "Nav nekā", viņš sacija, "Metiet tīklu pa laivas labo pusi, tad jūs atradīsiet" (Jāņa 21:6). Acimredzami mācekļi bija ļāvuši neveiksmes un bezcerību domām iemājot viņu apziņā. Un tā kā šādas nepareizas domas ir "ļaunā pusē", tie nevarēja saprast, ko Jēzus tiem bija mācījis. Kad viņi paklausīja sava Meistara pavēlei, izmest tīklu pa "labo pusi", tas tūlin bija tik pilns zivju, ka tikko to varēja izvilkt krastā. Un tad viņi Meistaru atzina.

No tā mēs varam spriest, ka viņu labprātība, paklausīt un izmēģināt sava Meistara metodi, bija par iemeslu, ka mazdūšība deva vietu atjaunotai drosmei un cerībai. Viņu atalgojums bija tūlītējs un bagātīgs. Iztulkojot šo vietu garīgi iekš "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (Zinātne un Veselība ar Svēto Raktsu Atslēgu), Mary Baker Eddy raksta (lp. 35): "Pārliecināti par sava darba neauglību tumšā un sava Meistara balss uzmodināti, viņi grozija savas metodes, novēršās no materiālām lietām un izmeta savu tīklu pa labo pusi. No jauna uztverdami Kristu, Patiesību, laika krastā, tie bija spējīgi kaut cik pacelties no materiālās juteklības jeb prāta apraktības materijā, iekš dzīvības jaunuma, kas ir Gars."

Šodien mūsu pašu cilvēciskās darīšanās mēs varbūt esam ilgi un izmisuši cinījušies ar grūtībām un neveiksmi, lai darbs vai dzives gaita būtu sekmīga, mājas dzīve laimīga. Mēs varbūt esam izmēģinājuši visas mums sasniedzamās materiālas metodes cerībā gūt panākumus. Vai arī mēs varbūt bez cerībām esam pūlejušies atrast līdzekli pret kādu slimību, kas apēno mūsu dzīvi un kavē mūsu progresu. Ja tā, tad šeit un tagad atmetīsim mūsu neauglīgo panākumu un brivības meklēšanu materiālas domašanas tumšās un neapmierinošās tekās, domašanas, ko mēs esam pārbaudījuši kā nederīgu, un ar visu sirdi piegriezīsimies garīgas domāšanas kristīgai metodei—zināšanai, ka cilvēks, radīts Dieva, labuma, attēlā un līdzībā un ir mūžīgi garīgs un pilnīgs un caur atspoguļošanu apbalvots ar neaprobežotu labuma apgādi. Šī ir garīgā saprašana, kas patiešām atrisina cilvēciskās problēmas ar Kristīgās Zinātnes pielietošanu.

Konzekventi pielietodami šo garīgo metodi pie visām grūtībām, ko sniedz materiālie jutekļi, arī mēs izmetam tīklu "pa labo pusi" un esam drosi, ka gūsim sekmes ikvienā pareizā cenšanās. Mēs paklausam pavēlei, "Tev nebūs citus dievus turēt priekš manis" (2. Mozus 20:3), pierādidami, ka saprašana par Dieva visspēcību un visklātesamību iznīcina ikkatru fizisko jutekļu aplamo sugestiju.

Pat ja mums ne vienmēr liekas viegli turēties cieši pie patiesas, radošas domāšanas "labo pusi", tādēļ, ka mēs šķietāmi esam bezdarba, trūkuma, slimbas vei neveiksmju ielenkti, mēs saņemam pamudinājumu no patiesības, kādu satur Kristīgās Zinātnes teksta grāmatas, bibele un Zinātne un Veselība, kuŗas mums rada, ka šis sugestijas nav īstas, jo tās nenāk no Dieva, visa laba Devēja. Mēs zinam, ka ja nopietni pūlamies savās domās kavēties vienīgi pie labā, mūsu pūles būs panākumu vainagotas.

Kādu pamudinājumu, palikt pie šīs garigas domāšanas augligo metodi, mēs gūstam, ja klausāmies dziedināšanas liecībās, kas ik nedēļas tiek nodotas liecību vakaros Kristīgās Zinātnes baznīcās visā pasaulē! Mēs īstenojam cik lielas svētības un laime nāk pie visiem tiem, kas savu domāšanu pamato uz Dieva, labuma, visumību un cilvēka, Dieva mīlotā dēla, pilnību. "Miscellaneous Writings" (Dažādi raksti) 52 lapas pusē Mrs. Eddy saka: "Kas saprot Gara spēku, tas nešaubas par Dieva spēku,—jā, Patiesības varu,—dziedināt ar dievišķigo Zinātni pāri visiem cilvēciskiem līdzekļiem un metodēm."

Informaciju par Kristīgās Zinātnes literatūru latviešu valodā, un rakstisku pieprasījumu sniedz Kristīgās Zinātnes Izdevniecība (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

Nomadic Artists of Upper Asia

ARCHAEOLOGISTS to-day are in the main agreed that the northern parts of northern Asia produced a Stone Age culture in which artistic taste was high. From the masterpieces of the Stone Age in Siberia we can see the germ of a style of art which developed with enormous energy and skill among nomadic peoples and had such vigor and life that it lasted almost until historical times. Such was its vitality that it extended ultimately westwards and affected the whole of the art of the Teutonic and Scandinavian peoples of the Christian era. Here, indeed, is a story to fit into the history of art which requires great patience to unravel. We must imagine a situation comparable to one in Europe in which the genius of paleolithic man had continued in unbroken artistic tradition down to historical times: a situation in which superb ivory carvings of animals made by cave men became transformed into an art applicable to the subtleties of bronze-founding and gold-smithing. Something of this kind seems to have happened in the remote valleys and plainlands of upper Asia. The valley of the Yenisei and the foothills of the Altai mountains probably saw the fullest development of this culture, which we only know from its artistic products. For it is dumb and silent without knowledge of writing, as far as we know, and a civilization of essentially nomadic peoples. But, all too often, we tend to use 'nomad' as a term of abuse and to suggest that any nomadic culture must be a low culture. The nomad peoples of upper Asia can rank among the most artistic in the world. For cities are not the only cauldrons in which art is generated: the nomadic life can be one of very high taste and refinement, as indeed the discoveries prove. It is the agricultural life pure and simple that rarely, if ever, develops the artistic taste without the aid of cities. And the nomads are only agriculturalists in the most limited sense.

It is hard to get a full notion of the immense wealth of works of art found in Siberia and Russia. Some ten thousand gold plaques are preserved in the Hermitage Museum alone, in Leningrad. This collection is, in the main, due to an ordinance of Peter the Great, which he personally put forth to preserve some of the finds which began to be made increasingly in the eighteenth century. On the foundation of what he so wisely built the archaeologists of the Soviet Union are now attempting to raise a scientific structure by the aid of excavation.

The style and art of these Siberian and Russian ornaments found throughout the length and breadth of upper Asia is particularly pure and fine. The art is instinctive and not elaborated. And the tendency throughout is to capture the beauty of the forms and shapes of animals and to adapt those shapes quite arbitrarily to the utility aspects of the objects made. And the artist is always making patterns, never copying nature. In a word, the Northern Asiatic in ancient times was an instinctive artist, a wandering hunter with a hunter's eye for beauty.—STANLEY CASSON, in "Progress in Archaeology." (New York: Whittlesey House.)

Golden Years

AGAINST new houses
So beauty-desirous, so young in endeavor,
Forsythia lays
Bright lemon sprays
Saying: "We shall be friends, O house, forever!"

Against old houses,
Incomparably brushed by the hand of weather,
Forsythia blooms
Gay golden plumes
That say: "House, house, we are still together!"

ANNEKE VAN ZINDEREN

The Whimsicalities of Uncle Ted

UNCLE TED, the youngest brother of Mil, was still, as late as his eighty-eighth year, the most delightful friend that either old or young could wish for. He had always been interested—really interested—in the lives and doings of the many who loved him and whom he loved. Sympathy and understanding radiated from him, and nothing pleased his nephews and nieces of the first, second, and third generation more than to spend an afternoon with him, by the fireside in winter, or under the big oak on the lawn in summer, watching the birds splash in their own bath, specially devised for them by Uncle Ted himself. Just to lift the latch of the gate and see him coming down the path to meet one, was a rest from present sorrow or worry, and a tonic for the future. He ought to have a chapter to himself, but a whole volume (from my pen, at any rate) could not do him justice. He was full of little lovable whimsicalities . . .

His family tea-parties on Sunday afternoons were the delight of two generations of nephews and nieces, for he was not only a perfect host, but had been to many of them a life-long friend and staunch confidant whose helpful advice had never failed them. When I was young it was a pleasure to show him any new bits of finery and hear his free and caustic comments thereon. I remember one co-niece who proudly put on a newly acquired Spanish shawl for his appreciation, which took the form: "Very nice, my dear, very nice! You look like a kind of Methodist Carmen."

He used to play the piano very sweetly, and was a good listener and a playful though occasionally trenchant critic. But he had a really wicked habit of simply tearing out any part of any music in his shelves, however fine, that he personally did not care for, and I have in consequence often found myself stranded in the middle of some masterpiece. If I turned round and rated him soundly for being such a Goth, he only laughed and said: "I know, I know, but I don't like that part, and it makes the book heavy for nothing." So I learned never to play from an Uncle Ted edition if any other was available. On somewhat the same lines he edited most of the novels that found their way into his shelves. He was very good about lending them, and had quite a large number of books of the day. But the unwary reader was liable (especially in the more recent novels) to come upon a most exasperating device to prevent him (or more often her) from being shocked or contaminated. Uncle Ted was not a "goody," but he saw no use or beauty in questionable stuff, and, to make a book innocuous, he thought nothing of securely pasting together any offending pages.—A. S. H. VEIGALL, in "My Little World." (London: Angus & Robertson.)

Submarine Garden

I SHALL never forget my surprise and delight on first beholding the bottom of the sea. The water within the reef was as calm as a pond; and as there was no wind, it was quite clear, from the surface to the bottom, so that we could see down easily even at a depth of twenty or thirty yards. When Jack and I dived in shallower water, we expected to have found sand and stones, instead of which we found ourselves in what appeared really to be an enchanted garden. The whole bottom of the lagoon, as we called the calm water within the reef, was covered with coral of every shape, size and hue. Some portions were formed like large mushrooms; but the most common kind was a species of branching coral, and some portions were of a lovely pale pink color, others pure white. Among this there grew large quantities of sea-weed of the richest hues imaginable, and of the most graceful forms; while innumerable fishes—blue, red, yellow, green and striped—sported in and out among the flower beds of this submarine garden, and did not appear to be at all afraid of our approaching them.—R. M. BALLANTYNE, in "The Coral Island."

Verity

SWEET April smiles and dries her tears,
So brief are her repinings;
In this, as in all other years,
Gray clouds have silver linings.

MAUD MERO DOOLITTLE

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New Set-Up for Education Board Urged; Curley Lays Cut in Budget to Gag Rule

Boston Today

Education Board Changes Proposed

While the fate of education in Massachusetts is still being regarded with something more than idle uneasiness by authorities on the subject, Dr. Paul H. Hanus, professor emeritus of education at Harvard, today announced a new plan which would put the grip of authority once more into the hands of the State Board of Education and which would remove the appointment of the education commissioner from the control of politicians.

Under Dr. Hanus's scheme, a board of education, appointed by the Governor, would select the commissioner of education, who is named by the Governor and approved by the executive council under the present system.

In order to lift this important post out of the sometimes questionable shadow of politics, Mr. Hanus proposes that a nominating board submit the names of the state board members to the Governor. This board would consist of the presidents of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, the Massachusetts branch of the Federation of Labor, the Massachusetts Parent-Teachers Association, the state grange and the Massachusetts Bar Association.

Mr. Hanus points out that this system was used until 1919, when, he declares, the choice of the commissioner of education was withdrawn from nonpartisan control and thrown into the lap of politics.

A member of the state board until it was changed from a controlling to an advisory board, Mr. Hanus declares that the present political method of appointment "must be changed." "So far as possible," he continues, "we must remove political influences from state school administration. We must entrust that administration to a State Board of Education charged with responsibility and adequate authority. We cannot safely entrust that responsibility and authority to a single individual answerable only to his political constituency."

The Harvard educator declared today that he would seek immediate action on legislation to achieve his purpose of rescuing state education from political control.

Teamster Strike Speedily Averted

A threatened strike of the building supply teamsters of five concerns was averted this morning when a temporary agreement was reached between the drivers and their employers at the State House. The workers voted to strike last night unless they were granted requests for an eight-hour day and for time-and-a-half pay for overtime work. The dispute is to be finally settled by the State Board of Conciliation and Arbitration.

James T. Moriarty, state commissioner of labor and industries, however, asked that the walkout be postponed and his request was granted. Present at the meeting this morning were Fred M. Knight, agent of the state conciliation board, P. Harry Jennings, vice president of the International Teamsters Union, and representatives of the Master Teamsters Union.

The five firms involved are the Whittemore Building Supply Company, the J. H. MacNamara Company and the J. P. O'Connell Company, all of Boston; the Boston Sand and Gravel Company of Cambridge and the Watertown Builders Supply Company.

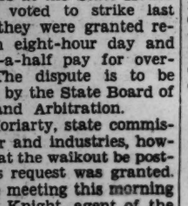
G-Men Off On Secret Mission

Alvin Karpis, so-called "Public Enemy Number One," was believed to be the quarry of three carloads of "G-Men" who left the Federal Building this morning. With characteristic secrecy, the Department of Justice agents would make no statements. Karpis is suspected of hiding out somewhere in New England.

Karpis, who is being sought in connection with the Bremer and Hamm kidnapings, last year wrote a letter threatening J. Edgar Hoover, director of the Justice Department's Bureau of Investigation. Since then he has not been heard of directly, though a number of his companions have been taken into custody by the Government.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report



Boston and Vicinity: Fair, slight change in temperature with lowest temperature in the lower 40's tonight; Saturday generally fair, with slowly rising temperature; moderate northwest to southwest winds.

New England States: Fair and continued cool tonight; Saturday fair with slowly rising temperature.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Fresh to strong north and northwest winds tonight shifting to fresh east and southeast on Saturday over the south portion, and fresh northwest winds tonight shifting to west and southwest on Saturday over the north portion; weather fair tonight and Saturday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	42	59	Minneapolis	38	48
Bermuda	64	72	New Orleans	60	74
Chicago	42	50	New York	44	60
Denver	46	74	Norfolk	50	54
Helena	32	34	Philadelphia	48	60
Jacksonville	64	74	St. Louis	46	60
Kansas City	52	72	San Francisco	56	64
Los Angeles	54	70	Washington	46	62
Miami	70	80			

A—8 a. m., E. S. T., April 24.
B—Maximum, April 23.

High Tides at Boston

Friday, 1:24 p. m.; height, 10 feet.
Saturday, 1:39 p. m.; height, 11.1 feet.
Light all vehicles at 7:06 p. m.

Rhode Island Stamp to King

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., April 24—That the world will know of Rhode Island's tercentenary celebration seems to be assured by the great brotherhood of stamp collectors.

Already 50,000 have sent to the Providence post office for first-day covers on May 4, which is the day the new Rhode Island commemorative stamp goes on sale. A first-day cover is a prize much coveted by stamp collectors.

Requests arrive by the hundreds daily. Postmaster Edward F. Carroll, who shares the philatelists' zeal, revealed some of the unusual requests received among his 50,000 orders.

A woman in the Dakotas has sent a first-day cover addressed to "King Edward VIII, Buckingham Palace, London, England." The postmaster presumes this cover will be added to the collection of the late King George.

America's number one philatelist, President Roosevelt, has not sent for a tercentenary stamp as yet, the postmaster revealed. Many orders from congressmen have been received. Collectors have sent for the first-day covers from every state as well as from Hawaii and Alaska. Covers will be sent to all parts of the world.

Welfare Board Blamed for Coal

Responsibility for determining whether welfare coal conformed with specifications of the contracts between the city and the companies supplying the fuel to needy families was placed on the welfare department by James L. Sweeney, city sealer of weights and measures at today's session of the Boston Finance Commission.

Not until December, 1935, Mr. Sweeney told the commission, were regulation screening tests made on coal delivered to persons on relief. He admitted the failure to make screening tests might have led to the flood of complaints concerning the "fireproof coal" received by welfare recipients up to the time the sealer asked the Arthur E. Little Company, Inc., chemists, of Cambridge to make screening tests. The fuel had been judged, he said, purely on its ash content.

On Mr. Sweeney's explanation of penalties of 5 to 35 cents a ton for variation in ash content, Robert Robinson, spokesman for the commission, interjected that the city is not interested in penalties but in getting coal to welfare recipients which would keep them warm.

Following the time when Mr. Sweeney asked for screening tests, complaints began to pour in upon the department, he said. Analysis of the ash content, he testified, was no protection against coal falling through grates.

Certificates from the Little Company showed, after December, 1935, an excess of oversize and undersize coal to families on relief.

Mr. Sweeney explained that under the law where the city enters into a contract with coal companies, his department cannot be held responsible for infraction of the contract. Complaints which he received from the welfare department came too late, he said, for anything to be done as the coal had already been delivered.

Research Agency Needs Are Urged

Despite efforts to co-ordinate government and university economic research, no agency has yet developed a broad program for collecting and analyzing industrial statistics, Wilford L. White, chief of the marketing research division of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, told members of the American Association of Collegiate Schools of Business, holding its 18th annual meeting today in the Faculty Club of the Harvard School of Business Administration

The speaker said such an agency could approach business as representing all interests. The association, he said, could aid in the development of a more rounded program of collecting and disseminating basic industrial data. The groups the association now represents, bureaus of business research and other agencies, then would have data which they could analyze in the light of local conditions. Much of this data is now collected only on the national scale, Mr. White said.

The speaker suggested the Federal Government's part would be to present an over-all picture of business for the nation, while the university arm would localize information and business men, economists and statisticians would have a more common understanding of economic forces, changes, causes and possible remedies.

Ocean Travel Jump Reported

First reports in the jump in ocean travel forecast by the Boston Port Authority were made today. In March, 1280 passengers arrived at Boston from foreign ports and 682 sailed, giving the incoming business a boost of 20.1 per cent, and the outgoing, 14.2 per cent over last year.

The first quarter of the year brought a gain of 34.07 per cent in incoming passengers, with 3998 arriving. Sailing were 1970 passengers, exactly the same number as went out in the same period last year.

♦ ♦ ♦

Perhaps it is spring wanderlust, or perhaps just a desire to travel a bit after a long and cold winter. But at any rate, ocean passenger traffic to New York is scheduled to be very heavy the week end.

Tonight the Eastern Steamship Lines' steamer sails with groups of Girl Scouts, high school seniors, adult organizations and members of the Harvard baseball team. Many of the parties are destined for Washington, but the ball players have an appointment in New York Saturday with the nine from Columbia University. Schedule calls for a double header.

Jump-Rope Girls Ready for Contest

Twenty-three school girls, champions in their respective neighborhood playgrounds and therefore guaranteed full of vim, are announced today by Park Commissioner William P. Long as entrants in the finals for the first annual City of Boston jump-rope championship which will be held tomorrow morning to the rat-a-tat-tat of whirling ropes on the Charles Street mall of Boston Common. The events open at 11:30 o'clock.

Dizzy intricacies of the "Double Dutch" and the "Double French," with or without "pepper"—if you can recall your rope-jumping days—are a climax to the 12 parts of the tryout to choose a city champion and a runner-up for the certificates to be awarded by Commissioner Long. These 12 events were selected as a test of skill by Miss Mary Rose Carven, supervisor of girls' recreation for the park department.

The jumpers average about 15 years of age. Announcement of the event, however, runs the age limit up to 20 years. The skippers will start off to the "jumping rebound," which is described as the common or garden variety of rope jumping, then pass on to jumping right foot, left foot, and alternating; "with rebound" for No. 5 and then settling down to business in No. 6. This calls for full squat and touching the ground with the hands.

No. 7 introduces "pepper" into the rope twirling, which, by the way, will be handled by supervisors and playground instructors to assure a neutral service, according to William M. Mullen, director of recreational projects. Then the jumpers step into "1 to 7," a high speed feet-off-the-ground event, entering and leaving the rope ellipse as entered and, secondly, in the opposite direction.

"Double Dutch" calls for two ropes alternating and overlapping in an overhand swing, making a geometric figure something like the loops or ventral segments between the nodes of a plucked wire. The "Double French" is the underhand swing for the same test. The last two events speed up this already complicated whirring of ropes by the "pepper" of the rope-handlers.

Among the favorites for honors are Harriett Daly, of the Shaw House, Roxbury; Ruth Schaff, Jefferson Playground, Jamaica Plain; Rita Francis, Wachusett Park, Forest Hills; Melvetta Cromwell, Carter Field, Mattapan, and Marion Romanko of Charlesbank, West End.

Landon Viewed As the Favorite

"I am tremendously pleased with the splendid reaction there has been in Massachusetts to the Landon candidacy," declared Edwin F. Parker of Wellesley Hills, formerly of Topeka, Kan., president of the Landon-for-President Club of Massachusetts, today. Mr. Parker predicted that at the Republican state primaries next Tuesday Gov. Alf M. Landon would receive 70 per cent of the votes.

The Landon movement in this State started early in January, when seven young men, without practical knowledge of politics, began organizing an effort in behalf of the Kansas Governor.

"The growth of our first feeble efforts has been far beyond our wildest imaginings," Mr. Parker said. "It proves conclusively that the people generally are disgusted with present conditions and are ready to turn to one whom they know by his past record, will lead them out of their perplexing difficulties.

20-Pound Lobster Dubbed Kingfish

The largest lobster said to have been seen at the Fish Pier in many, many years set Boston's water front agog this morning when the steam trawler Wave, of the Forty Fathom Fleet, slid up to the dock.

The sturdy little steamer, it should be mentioned, usually goes trawling for groundfish on Georges or Western Banks. This week, however, it changed its regular procedure and made a trip for redfish off Cape Cod. The otter trawl was set yesterday in 75 fathoms of water—450 feet to the landlubber.

When the trawl was hauled up it was filled with redfish—and one lobster. The crew declared it must have been the granddaddy of all crustaceans—weighing more than 20 pounds—and that it was the largest lobster they had seen at the pier for a good many years.

Boston Today

Curley Budget Loses in House

"Gag rule" was Governor Curley's explanation this afternoon for the $2,775,860 House cut in his budget at the prolonged session last night. To his explanation he added that when the budget arrives on his desk after Senate action Monday he is confident that it will return in the same form in which he originally submitted it.

"I am informed that for the first time in the history of the State Legislature the gag rule was applied," he said.

The Governor said that he was informed by Frank Kane of his secretarial staff that the Rules Committee of the House held a meeting, at which it was decided on no debate after the third reading of the budget.

Republicans this afternoon were vocal on the "parade" of doubtfuls who were escorted down to the Governor's office during the session last night. One Republican member said that he had been promised "anything" if he would vote to restore budget cuts.

Despite many predictions to the contrary the House of Representatives budget battle ended in a clear-cut victory for Speaker Leverett Saltonstall and the Republicans. The drastic cuts recommended by the Republican-dominated Ways and Means Committee were upheld, with the Democrats succeeding in restoring but several inconsequential items.

At 1:15 this morning—after being in session for more than 12 hours—the House passed the budget's third reading and engrossment, and sent it to the Senate for consideration by that body. Here its fate is in doubt, inasmuch as the Governor controls the necessary votes to pass it as he wishes it. If the budget, as recommended by the House, is not upheld in the Senate, it will be returned to the lower branch until a compromise can be worked out with the Senate.

As engrossed the budget calls for an expenditure of $68,849,404. This represents a cut of $2,775,860 in the Governor's recommendation, which reached the all-time high of approximately $71,625,000. This includes the special recommendation of $3,200,000 for flood relief and repair. The House has not as yet considered the Governor's special bond issue of $9,196,540, which in the present mood of the Legislature, appears to have little chance to pass.

Gov. Bridges Back From Cruise

Gov. H. Styles Bridges of New Hampshire, sometimes mentioned as a possibility for the Republican candidate for Vice-President, arrived in Boston this morning after a cruise to Bermuda. He declined to discuss politics, and was rushed off to Concord, N. H., for conferences on flood relief.

Set Clocks Ahead For Daylight Time

DO IT with a smile and a merry quip so that any guests you may have will not misunderstand your reason, but do not forget tomorrow night to set the family clock ahead one hour in order that you may be in step with the rest of the community Sunday morning. Daylight saving time is officially with us again at 2 a. m. Sunday. One hour of sleep goes by the board but you can make it up when E. S. T. rolls around next fall.

Piers Crowded As Boston Port Boom Expands

Imports Sharply Higher and Domestic Traffic Grows Heavier

New Trade Is Sought

Increase in Customs Help and Efficiency in Handling Goods Are Urged

Port business continues to boom. Capacity of Boston's wharves is being taxed by the volume of merchandise brought in from overseas and domestic ports.

Yet port boosters are seeking to bring more goods here. The latest step in this direction is the effort to secure abolishment of discriminatory ocean rates on coffee and cocoa beans coming to Boston, as compared with New York.

Cocoa beans shipped from Trinidad to Boston cost 60 cents a hundredweight while those shipped to New York are transported for 50 cents. Removal of this differential is promised by the American South African Lines, effective May 1. Rates on Columbian coffee are $2 a ton higher to Boston than to New York. This case is now pending before the Shipping Board Bureau.

Sharply Higher

Imports are sharply higher than a year ago. Piers have been seriously congested. Today, boats that are usually docked at specific terminals are diverted to any pier where they can be handled upon arrival.

Domestic traffic is heavy. John Levins, manager of the American Hawaiian Line's Boston office declares that eastbound intercoastal business is so heavy that steamer tonnage is taxed to capacity. Prompt clearance of cargo from the West Coast cannot be guaranteed. For the past two years, every steamer of the American Hawaiian and the Luckenbach Lines coming east, has left Los Angeles, last port of loading, with a full cargo, he said.

Repercussions of recent floods in New England are heard in the steamship business in substantial orders placed with Pacific Coast shippers for canned foods, dried fruit and other foodstuffs, to replace damaged or destroyed stocks, Mr. Levins said. The same story applies to the lumber and wool trades.

Showed Increases

Referring to records of previous years, Richard Parkhurst, vice-chairman of the Boston Port Authority, calls attention to the fact that total tonnage at the port of Boston for each of the years, 1933, 1934 and 1935, showed increases over the previous 12-month period. On the present situation, he said:

"Boston's port is now handling between 14,500,000 tons and 15,000,000 tons of cargo annually. For several years past, an average of 60,000 overseas passengers arrived or embarked at Boston's ocean terminals. In 1935, 3691 vessels entered Boston Harbor.

Forty-seven lines now serve Boston in foreign trade and 15 in coastal and intercoastal trade. During the past six years, Boston attracted 23 new services and has had improvements in 34 others, with but few discontinuances.

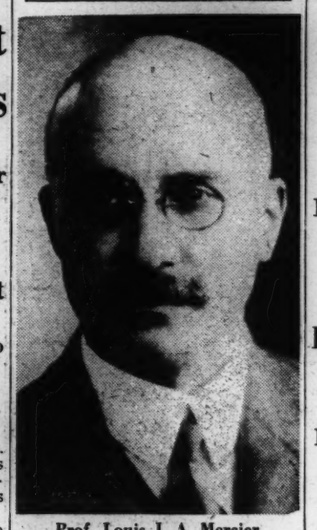
Favorite Myth

"One of the favorite myths of this community is that 'in the good old days' the commerce of the port was active, whereas today, it is anything but active. The facts are that if one is to regard 'the good old days' as any period back of 1920, there was less business than in any of the past 10 years. At present, Boston is handling twice the commerce it did in either 1910 or 1905.

"Boston's port is on the verge of a remarkable upward swing in business, foreign and domestic, passenger and freight. The future of the port, however, rests primarily in the hands of its own people and to the extent that they patronize and en-

(Continued on Page 11, Column 6)

On Air Holiday



Prof. Louis J. A. Mercier
Goes to Pacific Coast and Back Without Losing Classes

Professor Plans Transcontinental Week-End Flight

A week end in California by air was scheduled today out of Boston.

The long-distance week-ender is a Harvard professor, Dr. Louis J. A. Mercier of the Romance language department. He is going to attend a festival in a college near Oakland, Calif.

It is the first time that Professor Mercier has flown, but he wants to get to California and back with neatness and dispatch, as he has a class the first thing Tuesday morning.

As an example of how fast modern air transport is, Professor Mercier will leave East Boston tonight at 7 o'clock on an American Air Lines plane for Newark. He will depart from Newark at 11 p. m. on a United Air Lines transcontinental plane and will arrive in Oakland Saturday at 4:30 p. m. Professor Mercier will leave Oakland Sunday night at 10:40 o'clock, arriving back in Boston Monday evening at 10:30 o'clock.

Simple as that! The trip was arranged by Emmons J. Whitcomb, local manager for United Air Lines.

Kittredge Named To Honorary Post At Union College

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., April 24 (AP)—Dr. Dixon Ryan Fox, president of Union College, announced the appointment last night of George Lyman Kittredge, American authority on Shakespeare and Gurney professor of English literature at Harvard University, as honorary chancellor of Union College for 1936. Dr. Kittredge is the forty-eighth honorary chancellor to be named since the office was instituted in 1873.

"In no year heretofore have the trustees bestowed this highest honor upon a man whose whole career has been found in academic scholarship," Dr. Fox said.

Others to hold the office have included Charles Evans Hughes, William Howard Taft, Jules Jusserand, Elihu Root, Walter Lippmann and Irving Longmoir. Dr. Kittredge succeeds Charles A. Beard.

Lawrence Allotted $51,930 Flood Relief

An allotment of $51,930, the largest individual flood repair project thus far approved, was announced yesterday by Paul Edwards, acting state WPA administrator. The money will be used for cleaning the flood silt and debris from the filter beds of the Lawrence water works property.

Rhode Island Mill Smashes Southern Competition Bogey

Manville Plant, Saved From Bankruptcy, Cuts Debt $5,000,000 in Five Years—Has Five-Day Week and Pays Highest Textile Wages

Finds Solution in Efficient Machinery And Production of High Quality Goods

New England Man Sent Over From New York by Banks Declares North Has Great Future Using Skilled Labor on Fine Cotton and Rayon Cloths

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MANVILLE, R. I., April 24—A triumph for the New England textile industry over southern competition—the barrier which some have declared insurmountable—was claimed for a mill in the Blackstone Valley today.

By efficient operation and installation of new cost-cutting machines, this Rhode Island mill claims it has won a five-year struggle against imminent failure. Faced with a $7,000,000 debt in 1930 the company went into a receivership, but did not close its doors. Today, the company announces it has reduced its outstanding funded obligations to approximately $2,000,000.

The company with this record is the Manville Jenckes Corporation, one of the oldest in the region. While many other New England mills have closed in recent years, the Manville company has paid creditors $5,000,000 in five years and has also made substantial improvements in its properties.

Place for Both North and South

This experience has proved, Manville executives say, that both northern and southern mills have a place in the textile field. In the North, where skilled labor is available, fine fancy goods can better be produced. In the South, where the wage scale is lower, plain goods are better suited to manufacture.

The real reasons for the collapse of the New England textile industry, holds George R. Urquhart, president of the Manville company, are the failure of owners to keep their plants up to date and in condition to operate efficiently, and poor financial management.

Realizing that these errors were the basic difficulties at Manville, Mr. Urquhart attacked them and proved them to his satisfaction to be the crux of the textile issue.

Old Equipment Scrapped

As co-receiver of the mill for two years and president of the new corporation for the past three years, Mr. Urquhart reduced his operating plants from seven to two. Old equipment was discarded, only the best saved. The company was stripped of all useless equipment and made the best of whatever modern equipment was available.

His experience is but a new version of that allegorical captain who always keeps his ship trim in a stormy sea and sails safely into port.

With the big mill at Manville in condition and the one at Woonsocket producing rayon yarn at low cost, Mr Urquhart sought to fill every order on which the company would not lose money.

Kept Mills Running

This kept the concern operating. Meanwhile his engineers studied every operation carefully, suggested the purchase of certain machines to reduce operating costs. Where these could not be purchased, they were designed by the mill engineers and ordered from the machinery manufacturers.

Perhaps the outstanding example of this local ingenuity is the new "slasher"—a machine which sizes rayon and cotton yarns to make them strong for weaving. Under the old method of sizing, the rayon could be sent through machines at a speed of 20 or 30 yards a minute.

Seven Machines Displace 17

In the new slasher, designed here at the company, this speed is stepped up from 60 to 100 yards a minute. The patented stretch control feature of the new slashers was invented by Kenneth B. Cook, vice-president in charge of manufacturing. The saving in production costs by these machines alone is not difficult to visualize, for seven new machines do the work of 17 old ones.

Production changes were made for other purposes than cost reduction. The "horizontal reel" is an example. This recently devised machine makes it possible for the Manville company to meet a growing demand for small orders.

Efficient on Small Orders

Its utility is greatest when small lots of colored goods are ordered. Beside these machines the company has installed cotton and rayon bobbin stripping machines which likewise reduce processing costs by speed of operation

Expressed financially, the company realized a saving on its new equipment investment as follows: In the years 1933 to 1935 the cost of equipment installed was $146,750. The annual savings resulting therefrom were $260,702—or 355 per cent of the average annual costs. These figures are based solely on the costs of the new equipment installed.

Plant Fully Modernized

In the combined changes—new equipment and modernization of old machinery and plant—$264,147 was spent. The total annual saving on this amount was $260,702—or annual savings of 197 per cent of the average annual cost of all expenditures on plant and equipment.

In his analysis of these remarkable changes, which made possible the reduction of the huge $7,000,000 indebtedness of the company to $2,000,000 in five years, Mr. Urquhart told his own story of the developments which saved the great Manville plants from failure.

Mr. Urquhart is a New Englander, reared in Concord, Mass., educated

(Continued on Page 11, Column 1)

Reardon Denies Religious Issue Caused Expulsion

James G. Reardon, Commissioner of Education, who has himself complained that he has been persecuted for religious reasons, today denied that the three children of Ignace Opielouski, Belchertown farmer, were barred from Massachusetts schools for religious reasons.

The commissioner, in a statement issued today said that the flag salute law was a "reasonable regulation which they mistakenly interpret as an act of worship."

The children, members with their father of the religious group known as Jehovah's Witnesses, refused to salute the flag in school. As a consequence they were excluded from school and subsequently sentenced to be taken from their home and sent to a training institution. The case has excited nationwide interest, especially since a group of leading educators have undertaken to support an appeal of the case.

Mr. Reardon's statement follows:

"Statements have been made in the press and over the radio that the children have been excluded from the public schools on account of religion; statements which are not based on the facts.

"The children have refused submission to a reasonable regulation required by the law, namely, to salute the flag of the nation. The regulation is reasonable in itself and has been prescribed by the State, which provides the means of education and has the right to prescribe reasonable regulations for the attainment of the proper end of education.

"The State has no right to interfere with the legitimate freedom of worship of any person, and in the present case the State is not interfering with the legitimate freedom of worship of the Opielouski children.

"Prescribing the proper regulations for the conduct of the public schools is a function of the legislature, or those commissioned by the legislature. No one may decide for himself what regulations are to be observed or not observed. If exceptions are to be made for certain citizens those exceptions are to be made not by the individual but by the legislature. There is no violent conflict of laws as some would have us believe in the present instance. The law says that a child has the right to attend the public schools, but if he fails to conform to the rules and is expelled he must attend some other school. There is no question in the present case of the Opielouski children being excluded for reasons of religion. They have been excluded from the public school because they have refused submission to a reasonable regulation which they mistakingly interpret as an act of worship."

Vermont Fetes Maple Syrup As Season Closes

MONTPELIER, Vt., April 24 (AP)—Hardy Vermonters glorify their State's most famous product—maple syrup—tonight.

As Georgians celebrate their peach crops and cotton becomes king for a day in the southland, so does Vermont observe the end of its maple syrup season.

Usually the syrup festivals—for celebrations are held throughout the State—occur after most of the maple trees have been tapped and just before spring plowing must begin, but this year festival night was advanced two weeks.

Last year 134 communities participated in the festivals. This year, the Rev. A. Ritchie Low of Johnson, state festival chairman, predicts even more will join in the fun.

There's entertainment of all kinds—from dancing to spelling bees—at each festival, but the high light is the cake-baking contest for women. There's only one rule. The cake must have maple icing.

Eventually the best cake in the State is chosen, and its maker will take it to Washington with the hope President Roosevelt will have a piece.

Everyone agrees maple festival night is fun, but there is a unanimity of opinion, too, that the cake judges get the best "break."

What—When—Where

In and Around Boston Tonight

Theaters

"NIGHT OF JANUARY 16" (Shubert)—Melodrama by Ayn Rand, with John Litel, Ruth Matteson and others. 8:20. Tomorrow: 2:20.

"STORM CHILD" (Copley)—Horror play directed by William Parke, starring Mary Young, assisted by Eric Kalkhurst, Murial Williams and Philip Huston. 8:30. Tomorrow: 2:30.

"TOBACCO ROAD" (Plymouth) — Henry Hull in the stellar role, assisted by Mary Servoss, Pauline Drake and others. Play adapted from Erskine Caldwell's novel by Jack Kirkland. 8:30. Tomorrow: 2:30.

Movies

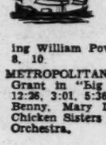
UPTOWN—Ginger Rogers and Fred Astaire in "Follow the Fleet." 12:30, 3:35, 6:40, 9:45. Also "Farmer in the Dell." 2:25, 5:30, 8:40. Tomorrow: "Love Before Breakfast," with Carole Lombard and Preston Foster. Also "Love on a Bet," with Gene Raymond, Wendy Barrie and Helen Broderick.

EXETER—"I Conquer the Sea." 2, 4:55, 7:50. Also "The Country Doctor." 3:10, 6:05, 9.

UNIVERSITY—Carole Lombard in "Love Before Breakfast." 3:25, 6:25, 9:30. Also "Voice of Bugle Ann." 1:55, 5, 8.

MODERN—Dick Powell, Ruby Keeler and Jack Oakie in "Colleen." 9:20 a. m., 12:28, 3:36, 6:44, 9:52. Also "Rhodes, the Diamond Master," featuring Walter Huston. 10:50 a. m., 1:57, 5:05, 8:13. Tomorrow: "Thirteen Hours by Air." Also "Snowed Under."

FENWAY AND PARAMOUNT — "Boulder Dam," with Ross Alexander, Patricia Ellis and Lyle Talbot. Fenway: 2:28, 5:05, 7:42, 10:19. Paramount: 10:45 a. m., 1:31, 4:17, 7:03, 9:49. Also "Too Many Parents," featuring Frances Farmer and Lester Matthews. Fenway: 1:10, 3:47, 6:24, 9:01. Paramount: 9:28 a. m., 12:12, 2:58, 5:44, 8:30.



SOUTH STATION THEATER—"Deep Sea Harvest." "Hong Kong Highlights." "Sirens of Syncopation." "Timber Giants," latest newsreels and other shorts. Also "Mine Disaster."

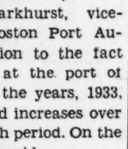
MEMORIAL — "The Ex-Mrs. Bradford," featuring William Powell, 10 a. m., 12, 2, 4, 6, 8, 10.

METROPOLITAN—Joan Bennett and Cary Grant in "Big Brown Eyes." 10 a. m., 12:26, 3:01, 5:36, 8:11, 10:46. Stage: Jack Benny, Mary Livingston, Kenny Baker, Chicken Sisters with big revue, Sevitsky's Orchestra.

FINE ARTS—"Ecstasy." Czechoslovakian prize film (in English). 1:10, 3, 4:40, 6:30, 8:20, 10.

TREMONT—William Powell in "Kennel Murder Case." 10:20 a. m., 1, 4:10, 7:10, 10:10. Also "The Age of Indiscretion," with May Robson, 9, 11:30 a. m., 2:30, 5:30, 8:30.

STATE AND ORPHEUM — Robert Montgomery and Myrna Loy in "Petticoat Fever." Both theaters: 11:15 a. m., 2, 4:50, 7:40, 10:30. Also "Hell-Ship Morgan," with George Bancroft and Ann Sothern. Orpheum: 10 a. m. Both theaters: 12:50, 3:40, 6:30, 9:20.



BOSTON—"The Return of Jimmy Valentine," with Roger Pryor and Charlotte Henry. 10:53 a. m., 1:57, 5:01, 7:47, 10:15. Stage: Earl Carroll Vanities, featuring Billy House.

COLONIAL THEATER—"The Great Ziegfeld," featuring William Powell, Myrna Loy, Luise Rainer and many other stars. Directed by Robert Z. Leonard, produced by Hunt Stromberg. 2:15, 8:15.

COOLIDGE CORNER — "My Marriage," featuring Claire Trevor, Kent Taylor, Pauline Frederick and Paul Kelley. 2:15, 5:20, 8:30. "Modern Times," with Charlie Chaplin. 3:35, 6:40, 9:50. "March of Time." 2, 5:05, 8:10.

Music

JORDAN HALL—Concert by the State Symphony Orchestra, George Hoyen, guest conductor. Soloist: Elizabeth Travis, pianist. 8.

ROSLINDALE WPA CONCERT—Orchestra, Albert Holmes, conductor. Washington Irving School, Center, Poplar and Florence Streets. 7:30.

WEST END WPA CONCERT — Orchestra, Theodore Bolley, conductor. Newsboys' Foundation, Somerset Street. 8.

Other Events

B. U. SCHOOL OF EDUCATION—Address on "Modernizing the High School Curriculum," by Herman H. Stuart, superintendent of schools in Melrose. 7:15.

MR. PUNCH'S WORKSHOP—Puppet show, "Fiesta Mexicana." 71 Chestnut Street. 8:45. Matinee tomorrow: 3.

THE BARN (36 Joy Street)—"War," by Michael Artzibashev. A play in four acts, directed by Lilian Arnold. 8:30.

Radio Programs On Page 10

DORCHESTER WPA LECTURE — "Better Homes—Interior Development," by Mrs. Carolyn Dewing, with instrumental trio. High School for Girls, Codman Square. 8.

MALDEN PUBLIC LIBRARY—Lecture by Maj. James C. Sanders on "Seeing Mexico by Highway." 8.

Tomorrow

MUSEUM OF FINE ARTS—"Prints" guidance tour by Miss Maginnis. 11 a. m.

FIELD AND FOREST CLUB—Take 2 p. m. Brockton bus from Ashmont Station. Leave bus at Chickatawbet Road for five-mile walk exploring Chickatawbet and Hawk Hills via Great Dome Trail and Hemlock Bound Trail.

FRIENDSHIP TOUR—The Boston Branch of the Dickens Fellowship and the Boston Authors' Club. Assemble in the Dickens Room at the Parker House at 1:50.

WOMEN'S REPUBLICAN CLUB—Lecture on "Japan in the Far East," by Dr. Wynn C. Fairfield. 46 Beacon Street. 2:30.

SIMMONS COLLEGE—Open House. Laboratory demonstrations, library exhibits, lectures, decorative art displays, movies and exhibitions of student work.

PRIVATE SCHOOL ASSOCIATION—Round Table discussions, annual business meeting and election of officers. Address on "The Artist's Point of View on Art Education," by Peppino Mangravite of New York City. The Rivers School, 290 Dean Road, Brookline. 10 a. m.

FENWAY PARK—Baseball game. Red Sox vs. Yankees. 3.

TWENTIETH CENTURY CLUB—Luncheon meeting. Address on "What Chance Has China?" by Dr. James McClure Henry, provost of Lingnan University at Canton. 3 Joy Street. 1

KIMBALL UNION ACADEMY—Fiftieth annual luncheon and reunion of the Boston Association. Hotel Kenmore. 1.

REPERTORY — "Mickey's Polo Team," "The Three Orphan Kittens," and other shorts. 9:45 a. m.-6:30, p. m.

JORDAN HALL—"Alice in Wonderland," presented by Claire Tree Major with the New York cast. 10:30 and 2:15.

APPALACHIAN MOUNTAIN CLUB — Meet at South Station at 1:12 for train to Hingham. Walk to Land's End over rolling country and by the sea. Also natural history hike. Meet on Boston Common at 2 at kiosk opposite West Street. Identification of trees and shrubs by buds and flowers. Public Garden, along Fenway and around Jamaica Pond.

Applicants Besiege Curley For Post on Utility Board

Up and Down Beacon Hill

Whenever Governor Curley throws open a state office through ouster of its former holder or through politically planned shifts, the faithful stand "knee-deep" waiting for the appointment. The present vacant post on the State Public Utilities Commission is no exception.

The door to the utility position was opened when, at the Governor's insistence, Abraham C. Webber, an Ely appointee, resigned to step into the shoes of Alexander Lincoln as member of the state board of tax appeals. Mr. Lincoln resigned in the midst of ouster proceedings against him, stating that although he was innocent of the charges against him, he wished to "stifle the issue of racial and religious prejudice." By this he was referring to the Governor's prompt use of a Lincoln letter in which the latter is alleged to have said "the Jewish threat is a real one."

Bid for Jewish Vote

By naming Mr. Webber, a Jew, to succeed Mr. Lincoln, charged with anti-Jewish sentiments, Mr. Curley undoubtedly expects to obtain a considerable portion of the Jewish vote next fall.

Several candidates are already standing in line for Mr. Webber's utility post. Thomas F. Curley, a long-term political ally of the Governor, appears to be the leading candidate. He was a candidate for the tax appeal board position, but the Governor was insistent that a Jew should succeed Mr. Lincoln.

Thomas Curley, a former state senator, has been in the field for a state position since the Governor mounted Beacon Hill. Many will be surprised if he fails to obtain the utility appointment.

Earl Also Seeks Post

If he is named, however, Elliott Earl, vice-chairman of the special sliding-scale commission, will be among those disappointed. It is known that Mr. Earl several days ago wrote a letter to the Governor asking for an administrative position in the State Department of Public Utilities. He was particularly interested in Mr. Webber's commission post, inasmuch as his term would have expired in December had he not resigned to take over Mr. Lincoln's duties.

Mr. Earl has been working for a year as an unpaid member of the sliding-scale commission, and believes he is entitled to a paid state position where he can employ his utility knowledge. Undoubtedly he will put up a fierce battle and may have the support of Prof. John J. Murray, associate commissioner of labor and industries and chairman of the sliding-scale commission.

A Job for Mr. Moran

If Mr. Earl should be appointed, the utility companies undoubtedly would be due for a real battle, inasmuch as Mr. Earl has adopted an antiutility stand during his sliding scale work.

Mr. Curley and Mr. Earl are the foremost candidates for the utility post, but there are others farther in the background. Probably Senator James G. Moran, president of the Senate, who lost out on the tax appeal board job, will pass up this post in favor of a later appointment possibly to an even better job. Governor Curley told the Moran-supporting Democrats yesterday that the Senate President would receive an appointment after the Legislature prorogued.

Dever and Labor

Paul A. Dever, Attorney General and latest Democratic gubernatorial candidate, may soon rue the dilatory tactics he adopted when labor and the Consumers League of Massachusetts asked him to allow Massachusetts to join six other states in defense of state mandatory minimum wage laws.

Only this week did the Attorney General authorize Massachusetts' participation in the battle before the United States Supreme Court against the decision of the New York Court of Appeals declaring New York's law unconstitutional. The New York law is practically identical with those of New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New Jersey and Illinois. Therefore, the latter states are interested in the outcome of the New York appeal.

Governor Forces Action

However, the Consumers League of Massachusetts and the Massachusetts State Federation of Labor became huffed at the dilatory action of Mr. Dever, whom they feared would withhold the permission for Massachusetts to participate in the case. Only when they appealed to Governor Curley for support was speedy action taken. Labor, as a result, feels it owes the Governor one more debt.

The Consumers League and the labor federation have not yet uncovered the reason for Mr. Dever's delay. But they have their own ideas and are prepared to make Mr. Dever wish he had "played ball" with them in the first place.

It is not easy to forget labor's campaign against Gaspar G. Bacon, as candidate for Governor. Labor played an important part in the defeat of Mr. Bacon, who was considered antilabor. Should organized labor take the same dislike to Mr. Dever, he may run into a barrier, no matter whether he continues his gubernatorial candidacy or decides to slip into the race for Attorney General later.

Edgar M. Mills

Picknicker

Mickey Mouse in One of the Newer Disney Cartoons on the Program of the Final Merry Movie at the Repertory Theater Tomorrow

What's Going On In the Arts

Dulfer-Slonimsky

ANOTHER evening of modern music was provided at the Women's Republican Club last evening by those indefatigable advocates, Rebecca Dulfer and Nicolas Slonimsky. Four violin sonatas were played: Gnessin's Op. 43, Schönberg's Op. 26, Pijper's Sonata No. 2 and Ornstein's Op. 31. As usual, Mr. Slonimsky supplied program notes which were as interesting as the music, and more entertaining. In addition, he impishly inserted a note warning the listeners that the music of Schönberg and Ornstein might "fall hard on untutored ears." A subtly impertinent challenge which we refuse to pick up. In our opinion, this music will "fall hard" on any ears except perhaps those of Mr. Slonimsky and Erwin Stein.

The case of Schönberg is peculiar. Here is a musician, over 60, whose fame is out of all proportion to his output. He is mentioned with reverence but his works are almost never heard. He has had the benefit of a very vocal cheering section in Vienna, with branches throughout the musical world. Beginning as a post-Wagnerian Romantic, he wrote some works such as the "Verklärte Nacht," "Pelleas and Melisande" and the "Gurrelieder" which demonstrated exceptional ability.

But he abjured his early faith and developed a system of harmony based on a 12-tone scale. His "Pierrot Lunaire" written early in this new period, has a certain effectiveness, which is due, however, more to its survivals of romanticism than to its new harmonic aspects. The opera, "Die Glückliche Hand," carries out the new theories to a logical conclusion, that is, to an absurdity. It is no doubt a brilliant intellectual exercise, but it remains an exercise and not a work of art because it has nothing to say. It is interesting in passing to note that the subject matter of most of Schönberg's "program" works, like that of "Die Glückliche Hand," is repellent.

Schönberg is an innovator and a teacher who has won the devotion of a small circle of initiates and, through their efforts, considerable general recognition. (He has just been appointed professor of music at the University of California at Los Angeles.) That is the explanation of his standing in the musical world. But as a composer he has done little to justify his theories. Will his inventions later be employed by a genius to create new forms of art? That is quite possible. The possibility has already been indicated by the work of some of his disciples. Berg's "Wozzeck," for example, is a much better work than the master's "Glückliche Hand." But Schönberg himself is not—unless these ears be too untutored—that creative genius.

We have left not much space in which to speak of the other composers represented on the program, but it doesn't matter because they are all lesser men. Ornstein, for example, has Schönberg's desire to do something different, but not Schönberg's powers. Gnessir is cultured but not very interesting. Pijper is comparatively melodious — though the chief melodic figure of this sonata bears an amusing resemblance to Mimi's theme in "Bohème."

Mrs. Dulfer and Mr. Slonimsky won our admiration by their devotion and their skill, if not by their predilections in the musical art.

L. A. S.

Providence Art Club

FIFTY-SEVEN annual exhibitions have not led to routine display by the Providence Art Club. The current show is notable for its freshness, for the enterprise and independence of contributors.

It is apparent that there is no dominating note in art activities of the city, for all modes are acceptable. The current exhibitors reflect all tendencies, from the photographic-academic to the abstract. We deduce that some have made excursions to Paris or to New York, and have been refreshed and informed.

Among contributions which hold the attention are "New England Farm in Winter," by Harris C. Gordon, for its authentic feeling of chill and quiet, and an aquarelle by Edna W. Lawrence, "From the 17th Floor." Looking down from this height, we see a typical vista, collapsed in foreshortening. Esther Pressoir offers two interesting oils which lean toward the expressionistic side, with bold accent, willful distortion and in "Half Breed's Home" a fantastic light which makes a very engaging picture. She reminds us of Kuniyoshi in "Attic's Inheritance." Francis J. Gyra Jr. supplies a delightful water color of "Winter Over the Seine, Paris." He employs water color in its native terms, a tinted, fluid pigment slightly wayward. Lillian E. Swan, remembered for still-life in a mildly abstracted portrayal, holds forth here with some scenic landscapes with prismatic colors. One might mention many others who lend an individual note to this display, which is remarkable for a lack of routine and amateurish contributions.

Of the sculptures shown, Eugene Kingman's "Bighorns" is the most interesting for both subject and plastic design. Artistide Cianfarini's "John B. Archer" seems a faithful, naturalistic portrait. D. A.

New Motion Pictures

A PARABLE of the bad boy who redeems himself through work on a big new-deal project is submitted in "Boulder Dam," at the Paramount and Fenway Theaters. Ross Alexander is a rather unconvincing bad boy who unintentionally kills a man in a fight, runs away, is helped (very unconvincingly) by a young woman (Patricia Ellis), gets a job on the dam and becomes a hero. The little matter of settling his account with the State in which he committed manslaughter is taken care of in the usual offhand movie way by the Warner Brothers. There are some very fine shots of the dam and an exciting rescue scene.

The other picture on the bill is "Too Many Parents," a sentimentalized account of schoolboys whose parents just send checks. George Ernest, however, does a good job as the boy hero, in spite of his material.

At the Keith Memorial the new picture is "The Ex-Mrs. Bradford," starring William Powell, again the debonair detective who jests lightly while running down homicidal criminals. Jean Arthur is the feminine foil this time.

At the RKO-Boston, besides the stage show, Earl Carroll's Vanities, there is on the screen "The Return of Jimmy Valentine," another conventional melodrama in which the hero reporter (Roger Pryor) turns up a retired crook as a newspaper circulation stunt. Charlotte Henry provides the romantic interest.

The Monitor's Radio Timetable

(Features Appear in Blackface)

	990kc-WBZ-303m	590kc-WEEI-508m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
5:00	'The Monitor Views the News'	"Congress Speaks": talks from Washington, D. C.	Jack Onslow's baseball school	Hits and Encores: talks; music
5:15	Wright Briggs, pianist	"Checker Board": variety	Air Adventures of Jimmie Allen	"Wilderness Road": sketch
5:30	"The Singing Lady": sketch	Terri LaFranconi, baritone	"Jack Armstrong": drama	Melodies: recorded music
5:45	'Little Orphan Annie': sketch		Nature News	Hits and Encores: talks; music
6:00	News; Journal; talk	News; Jack Ingersoll	Yankee News Service	"Buck Rogers": sketch
6:15	Studio speaker	Terry and Ted; sketch	'Cafe Continental"	"Bobby Benson & Sunny Jim"
6:30	News; soloist; sport briefs	"The Music Box Revue"	Scores; Ray Jones, songs	'Washington Backstage': talk
6:45	Lowell Thomas, news	Jay Wesley's sport review	"Renfrew of the Mounted"	Sport reports; organist
7:00	Joe Rines's Orchestra	"Amos 'n' Andy": sketch	"Fred & Helen Pent": sketch	Yankee News Service
7:15	Manhatters Orchestra	"Uncle Ezra": sketch; soloists	Dinner concert	Jack Fisher's Orchestra
7:30	"Lum and Abner": sketch	After-Dinner Revue: songs	'Paris Night Life": music	Saving Golf Strokes
7:45	"Parade": recording	Musical Moments: recording	Boake Carter, news comment.	Ben Bernie's Orchestra
8:00	Irene Rich; sketch	Jessica Dragonette, soprano; male quartet; piano duo;	Walter Woolf King; Beatrice Lillie; chorus; orchestra	Organ recital
8:15	Wendel Hall, songs; orch.	Rosario Bourdon and his	"Broadway Varieties": Oscar	"Moods in Melody"
8:30	Poe's "The Gold Bug": net-	concert orchestra	Shaw; soloists; orchestra	"Chemistry of Today": talk
8:45	work dramatization			Jack Hylton's Orchestra
9:00	Music Guild: Renaissance	"Waltz Time": Frank Munn;	Hollywood Hotel: sketch with	"The Witch's Tale": dramatic
9:15	Quintet, string group	Bernice Claire; orchestra	screen stars; Dick Powell;	sketch
9:30	Fred Waring's Pennsylva-	Court of Human Relations:	Frances Langford; Igor	Tommy Thompkins's Orchestra
9:45	nians; soloists; choir	dramatic sketch	Gorin; Paige's Orchestra	Yankee News Service
10:00	Address, "Common Sense—	"The First Nighter": net-	Richard Himber's Orchestra;	Roger Wolfe Kahn and his
10:15	1936 Model," Raymond	work dramatic sketch	vocal soloist	orchestra; soloists
10:30	Moley, editor; introduction	Marion Talley, soprano; orch.	Dramatizations of the news	Jack Fisher's Orchestra
10:45	by Colby Chester	Salute program	Spotlight Revue: variety	Talk, Allen W. Dulles
11:00	Reports; news; Karl Rhode	Forecasts, E. B. Rideout; news	Yankee News Service	Freddy Martin's Orchestra
11:15	and his orchestra	Sports; Musical Turns	"Snapshots"; dance music	Kay Kyser's Orchestra
11:30	Emil Coleman's Orchestra	Joe Reichman's Orchestra	Dan Murphy's "Musical Skip-	Jack Hylton's Orchestra
11:45	Emil Coleman's Orchestra	Joe Reichman's Orchestra	pers": dance orchestra	Jack Hylton's Orchestra

Tomorrow's Features

(Originating Networks and Key Stations in Parentheses)

Up to Luncheon

11:00 WNAC (WABC—Columbia), Cincinnati Conservatory of Music program.
12:00 WORL (920kc), "The Monitor Views the News."
12:30 WBZ (WJZ — National), Farmers' Union program; United States Army Band.

After Luncheon

1:45 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," direct from Monitor studio.
2:00 WBZ (WJZ — National), American Association for Social Security luncheon speaker: Arthur A. Ballantine, on "America Faces Social Security."
2:30 WBZ (WJZ—National), "Miniature Theater": network sketch.
2:30 WEEI (WEAF—National), Carnegie Tech Symphony Orchestra.
3:00 WNAC, Boston Red Sox-New York Yankees baseball game, Fred Hoey, reporter.
3:15 WBZ (WJZ—National), Penn relays from Franklin Field, Philadelphia.
5:00 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," direct from Monitor studio.
5:30 WBZ (WJZ — National), "Treasure Trails": National Parks sketch.
6:00 WORL (920kc), "The Monitor Views the News."

'The Monitor Views the News'

12:00	WORL	920kc
1:45	WBZ	990kc
5:00	WBZ	990kc
6:00	WORL	920kc

Shortwave

1:45	W1XK	9.57mc
5:00	W1XK	9.57mc

6:00 WAAB (WABC—Columbia), Frederic W. Wile, "The Political Situation in Washington Tonight."

Dinner and After

7:00 WNAC (WABC—Columbia), "Family on Tour": Frank Parker; Bob Hope; Red Nichols's Orchestra.
8:00 WBZ (WJZ—National), Henri Deering, concert pianist.
8:00 WNAC (WABC—Columbia), "Ziegfeld Follies of the Air" Fannie Brice; Benny Fields; Patti Chapin; sketch; Al Goodman's Orchestra.
8:00 WEEI (WEAF—National), "Your Hit Parade": soloists; vocal groups; orchestra.
8:15 WBZ (WJZ—National), Boston Symphony Orchestra, Serge Koussevitzky, conductor.
8:30 WAAB (WOR—Mutual), Cincinnati Symphony Orchestra, Eugene Goossens, conductor.
9:00 WNAC (WABC — Columbia), Lily Pons, soprano; mixed chorus; Andre Kostelanetz's Orchestra.
9:00 WEEI (WEAF—National), Frank Fay Calling: soloists; orchestra.
9:30 WEEI (WEAF—National), Chateau: Smith Ballew, Ann Harding; Gloria Swanson; Yacht Club Boys; Lilliam Emerson; sports stars.

Late Evening

10:00 WAAB (WOR — Mutual), National Democratic Club Jefferson Day dinner, addresses, President Roosevelt, Governor Lehman.
10:30 WEEI (WEAF—National), Celebrity Night: George Olsen's Orchestra; Ethel Shutta; Irvin S. Cobb.
10:30 WBZ (WJZ — National), National Democratic Club Jefferson Day dinner; addresses, President Roosevelt and others.
10:45 WNAC Deliberations from "jury room" at play, "The Night of January 16," from Shubert Theater.

Sunday's Features

(Daylight Saving Time)

10:35 WNAC (WABC — Columbia), Beethoven Sonata Series: Alexander Semmler pianist.
12:30 WBZ (WJZ—National), Radio City Symphony Orchestra, Viola Philo, soprano.
12:45 WNAC (WABC — Columbia), News commentary from London.
2:00 WBZ (WJZ—National), Magic Key: talk, H. G. Wells, from London; Meredith Willson's Orchestra; relay from Spain; sketch; comedy team; orchestra.
3:00 WAAB (WABC — Columbia), New York Philharmonic - Symphony Orchestra, Arturo Toscanini, conductor; Lawrence Gilman, commentator.
5:00 WBZ (WJZ—National), Special Lum 'n' Abner program.
5:30 WAAB (WABC — Columbia), Julia Sanderson and Frank Crumit; songs; orchestra.
6:00 WAAB (WABC—Columbia), Hour of Charm: Phil Spitalny's all-girl ensemble.
7:00 WBZ (WJZ—National), Jack Benny and company; Kenny Baker, tenor; Johnny Green's Orchestra.
7:30 WNAC (WABC — Columbia), Phil Baker; Hal Kemp's Orchestra.
7:30 WEEI (WEAF—National), Fireside recital: Willie Morris, soprano; Sigurd Nilssen, basso.
8:00 WEEI (WEAF — National), Major Bowes's Amateur Hour.
8:30 WNAC (WABC—Columbia), "Tibet—Last Outpost of Romance."
9:00 WNAC (WABC—Columbia), Sunday Evening Hour: Percy Grainger, pianist; chorus; symphony orch.
9:00 WBZ (WJZ—National), Jack Hylton's Continental Revue: soloists.
9:30 WEEI (WEAF—National), American Album of Familiar Music: soloists; chorus; piano duo; violinist; orch.
9:45 WBZ (WJZ—National), Paul Whiteman's Musical Varieties: Ramona; quartet; soloists.
10:00 WEEI (WEAF—National), Symphony Orchestra, Erno Rapee, conductor; Florence Easton, soprano.

Monitor Radiocast Over WBZ Changed

WITH the rearrangement of radio program schedules caused by daylight saving time, the afternoon radiocast of "The Monitor Views the News," will be heard from 12:30 to 12:45 p. m., beginning Monday, April 27, over Station WBZ, Boston. The evening radiocast of the Monitor news will be heard as usual at 5 o'clock.

The Monitor news will be heard on WORL, Boston, during the daylight saving time period at the same time as before, 12 noon and 6 p. m. On shortwaves the Monitor news will continue to be radiocast at 5:30 p. m., daylight time, over W1XAL, Boston, on 11.79 megacycles.

Vermont Driver Has License Taken Away Permanently

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTPELIER, Vt., April 24—Permanent revocation of his right to drive an automobile in the State of Vermont was the penalty imposed by the Motor Vehicle Department on William Sweeter yesterday, after his third conviction for drunken driving.

This ruling followed closely the publishing of the state report of convictions, fines and penalties for motor violations, in which the fines and costs for driving while intoxicated formed the major portion. The amounts imposed for motor vehicle violations during 1935 totaled more than $53,000, $25,000 of which was paid by intoxicated drivers.

More drivers were convicted for negligent and careless operation of vehicles than for any other cause, although fines and costs totaled no more than $10,800. Conviction for perjury, due probably to the new regulation requiring poll tax payment before issuance of a driving license, increased greatly during the last year. Operating without a license, operating an unregistered motor vehicle, and leaving the scene of an accident, were the bases for securing a noticeably large number of convictions.

Engineer Backs 10-Dam Project On Connecticut

WASHINGTON, April 24 (AP)—A War Department engineer said yesterday construction of the proposed 10-dam flood control project on the upper Connecticut River tributaries would have reduced the 1927 flood at Hartford to normal high water levels.

Saying the department still is studying the effect of the reservoirs on the 1936 flood, Col. M. C. Tyler refused, in testimony before a House judiciary subcommittee, to estimate their effect on a similar catastrophe in the future.

Colonel Tyler testified at a committee hearing on a bill to authorize the New England states and New York to negotiate for interstate flood control compacts.

States to Share Cost

The plan for 10 reservoirs, he said, was put forward in a report to Congress in February as a preliminary plan to cost $13,300,000. The department recommended that the benefited communities pay the cost of land and damages and half the construction cost, leaving $4,926,000 as the Federal Government's share of construction cost. The plan was promulgated as a result of studies made after the 1927 flood.

"This plan, in the 1927 flood," Colonel Tyler said, "would have kept the flood height at Hartford down so that instead of a record flood it would have been kept down to what you have there every two or three years."

Denies Value of Dam

Questioned by Representative William M. Citron of Connecticut, author of the bill, he denied the construction of the proposed Enfield dam would be of great value in a future flood, or that the dam at Holyoke had proved of great value in reducing flood heights.

In addition to the 10-dam plan for immediate construction, Colonel Tyler outlined a comprehensive flood control plan for the entire river, involving the construction of 33 dams at a cost of $31,000,000. Most of the reservoirs would be in Vermont and New Hampshire, while a few would be in Massachusetts.

R. I. Democrat Admits Politics In Ouster of Prison Warden

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., April 24—Leaders of the Republican State Central Committee here have charged continually that the Democratic Administration has judged efficiency by the manner in which a person voted and not how he performed his duties. At this week's session of the General Assembly their complaints were illustrated in the case of the dismissal of Ralph H. Walker as warden at the Rhode Island State Prison at Howard.

Although Mr. Walker was discharged last December for what his superiors charged was "gross negligence of duty," Representative James H. Kiernan, Democratic floor leader, in discussion of the appropriation bill in the House, declared that "to the victors belong the spoils" and the dismissal was because "Walker played politics with the G. O. P."

Budget Hearing Change

Representative Harry Sandager, Republican floor leader of the House, brought up the Walker case during the consideration of the appropriation for the state prison, the county jail and the men's reformatory.

The Republican legislator pointed out that Mr. Walker had been named warden of the Connecticut State Prison at Wethersfield.

Mr. Sandager said Mr. Walker had been "good enough for Vermont and apparently good enough for Connecticut but was fired here because he didn't belong to the proper political party."

Representative Kiernan denied statements made by the prison board that Mr. Walker was discharged because he left the prison for a short time Christmas Eve to meet a relative at the Providence railroad station. Mr. Kiernan, however, made no attempt to deny the Sandager charge of "politics," saying the "resignation was asked because he played politics with the G. O. P."

After Dr. Arthur E. Martin, chief of the division of jails and reformatories, had announced his discharge of Mr. Walker and the appointment of Arthur C. Dunn as warden, Mr. Walker told newspaper men that the only reason that he could think of for the action was that he went to the Providence railroad station on Christmas Eve to get his son. He said he was absent from the prison 45 minutes.

Negligence Denied

"That was the gross negligence on which they hinged my dismissal. I left at a time when the deputy warden was absent also from the prison, but it was after 10 o'clock at night and all the prisoners were locked up. I saw no negligence in my act.

"I think this thing was being watched for. I've been here nearly five years and in that time there has been no rioting or serious trouble," Mr. Walker said.

Although regarded as a stanch supporter of Gov. Theodore Francis Green and administration leaders, Representative Kiernan during the recent discussion of the measure which placed medical examiners under the jurisdiction of the Attorney General's department made it known that he approved the discharge of all Republicans so that their positions might be given to "party members."

Giant Amphibion To Seek Records

By the Associated Press

Stratford, Conn., April 24

OFFICIALS of the Sikorsky Aircraft Corporation said today that the giant amphibion, D-43, will attempt to break two world altitude records with heavy pay loads tomorrow, weather permitting.

The S-43 will make two flights, one with a pay load of 1000 kilograms and the second with a 2000-kilogram load, the officials said.

WPA Directors Named

Acting State WPA Administrator Paul Edwards yesterday announced the appointment of William P. Husband Jr. of Belmont as state director of finance for the WPA, and of Everett E. Gillis of Norwood as assistant director. Mr. Husband is a member of the comptroller's staff at Harvard Univeristy. Mr Gillis is treasurer and general manager of industrial concerns and the United States Shipping Board.

Noted Painting by Gauguin Bought by Boston Museum

One of the most exciting events in the history of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts has been announced by Dr. George H. Edgell, director. It is the purchase of the last important painting of Paul Gauguin, a 12-foot canvas, entitled "D'ou venons nous? Que sommes-nous? Où allons-nous?" (Where do we come from? What are we? Where are we going?)

Coming, as it does, on the heels of the recent purchase of van Gogh's portrait of "The Postman Roulin," this new acquisition, which is at present being exhibited in New York, for the benefit of the Public Education Association, is considered a notable addition to the Museum's collection of modern paintings.

First Owned by Artist's Friend

It was first owned by Ambroise Vollard, a friend of Gauguin, later by Dr. Frizot of Bordeaux and, subsequently by J. B. Stang of Oslo. When the Stang collection was sold it was taken to Paris, whence it was brought to New York by Mrs. Marie Harriman.

One of the few friends of van Gogh's, the French artist Gauguin, went in 1888 to Arles, where the two had planned to work together. The tragic circumstances attending the life of the former, however, prevented their collaboration.

No less disturbing to his artistic temperament was the experience of the latter, who rebelled against the hypocrisy of his day and sought refuge at Tahiti in the primitive living of the South Sea Islanders.

Born of Despair

The painting just obtained for the Boston Museum was executed in a troubled period in the artist's life terminating in an attempt at suicide.

Describing the canvas in a letter which he wrote to Georges Daniel de Monfreid, Gauguin said:

"The two upper corners are chrome yellow, with an inscription on the left and my name on the right, like a fresco whose corners are spoiled with age, and which is appliquéd upon a golden wall. To the right at the lower end, a sleeping child and three crouching women. Two figures dressed in purple confide their thoughts to one another. An enormous crouching figure, out of all proportion, and intentionally so, raises its arms and stares in astonishment upon these two, who dare to think of their destiny.

Like an Eruption

"A figure in the center is picking fruit. Two cats near a child. A white goat. An idol, its arms mysteriously raised in a sort of rhythm, seems to indicate most intense emotions are in fusion in the depths of one's being, when they burst forth and when thought comes up like lava from a volcano, is there not then something like an explosion? The work is created suddenly, brutally if you like, and is not its appearance great, almost super-human?"

Writing to André Fontainas about the panel he defended the possible complaint that it lacked literary purpose by asking:

"Do you see how useless it is for me to understand the value of words—abstract and concrete—in the dictionary? I do not grasp them while I am painting.

To Express His Dream

With all the simplicity possible, I have tried, in a suggestive decoration, to translate my dream without the aid of literary devices. It is a difficult task?"

In a letter to Charles Morice he referred to Puvis de Chavannes, whose work Fontainas held up to him as an example, as a "Greek," while he himself, he stated, was a "savage." Puvis, he stated, used the obvious symbolism of a young virgin with a lily in her hand to portray "Purity," while he chose a landscape with limpid waters, "unsoiled by the hand of civilized man, perhaps a figure. . . ."

Born in 1848 in Paris, this son of a French father and a mother partly of Peruvian descent, spent his childhood in Peru and Orleans. After a period of service in the marines he entered the banking firm of Bertin, in Paris, and spent his leisure painting.

Braved Poverty for Art

As his art absorbed his entire thought he gave up his position, used up his slender means, and for the rest of his life battled with poverty and an intense, devouring endeavor to express himself on canvas.

One of the pioneers of the Post-Impressionist movement, he profited by the technique of Impressionism in using colors pure and unmixed, became impregnated with symbolism, and exerted considerable influence over such artists as Toulouse-Lautrec. Maurice Denis wrote:

"Gauguin freed us from all restraints which the idea of copying placed on our painters' instinct."

After it is shown at the Museum the picture will be lent to the Fogg Museum in Cambridge, for the exhibition of the works of Gauguin beginning on May 1 and ending May 21.

Vermont University Has Ancient Armor

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BURLINGTON, Vt., April 24—Two suits of Japanese armor owned by the Fleming Museum at the University of Vermont are reported to have been examined by Maj. Koyu Mariyu, exchange officer at Fort Ethan Allen, and have been reported to be considerably older than was supposed by museum officials. The less elaborate suit of armor, Major Mariyu says, is at least 500 years old, and the suit having the more ornate helmet is at least 700 years old. The designs on the latter helmet also indicate that its wearer was a shogun and chief of knights. The armor was given to the museum by the Rev. Lewis Arthur. It came to him from his cousin, a commander Rohrer, who bought it in Japan.

In another Japanese collection at the museum is a silver box. It bears a crest which has been identified by Major Mariyu as the Togo crest, and was, according to the story that goes with it, the property of Admiral Togo, who gave it to Colonel Thompson, original owner of the collection. The museum acquired the Japanese collection through the daughter of Colonel Thompson, Mrs. Stephen Poll, of Fort Ticonderoga.

Major Mariyu, who was able to identify the Japanese articles for the museum, is a Japanese exchange officer to the United States from the artillery division of the Imperial Japanese Army.

Notary Marks Jubilee

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PALMER, Mass., April 24—Arthur E. Fitch, clerk of the Eastern Hampden District Court since 1896 and dean of court clerks in Massachusetts, has rounded out another record of service. This week he completed 50 years as a notary public.

High School Chapter Of Future Farmers In 'Chick' Business

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PRESQUE ISLE, Maine, April 24—The Presque Isle High School chapter of Future Farmers of America is operating a very successful chick hatching business.

The chapter owns and operates a large electric incubator with a setting unit of 6528 eggs and a separate hatching unit capable of holding 2176 eggs. This $1300 equipment is in the agricultural room of Presque Isle High School.

The chapter plans to hatch and sell at least 18,000 baby chicks during the season. Orders have already been received and are on file, for approximately 16,000. Four hatches have come off thus far this season with an average of 74 per cent. This is high considering the time of year.

Barred Plymouth Rocks and S. C. Rhode Island Reds are the two breeds being hatched. All eggs are purcased, at a high cost, from state-accredited, high-producing flocks.

Practically all of these chicks are sold in Aroostook County. They are sold as a day-old in lots of 25 or larger.

Buffalo Bill Owned Mate to Old Coach

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GREENFIELD, Mass., April 24—Interest aroused by the town's recent refusal to sell its old stage coach has resulted in discovery that the ancient vehicle is a sister coach to one shipped to the famous Buffalo Bill for use at his ranch in Cody, Wyoming.

Through Edwin G. Burgam of Concord, N. H., who gave instructions where to look for the maker's signature, it was found the coach bore the name of J. G. Chesley and the number, 205. Mr. Chesley was a foreman employed in the construction of the coach in a Concord shop. No. 204 was the coach sent to Buffalo Bill.

The Greenfield vehicle was delivered to T. L. Miner of Brattleboro, Vt., in 1867.

The coach recently survived its most recent trial, a virtual submergence in the flood waters, and emerged unharmed.

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Rhode Island Mill Smashes 'South' Bogey

(Continued from Page 9)

at Williams and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. He came to Manville from New York in 1930, representing the banks to whom the corporation was in debt.

Sees Big Textile Market

While patter of rain outside was lost in the muffled, vibrant hum of the looms and bobbins, Mr. Urquhart explained:—

"Our experience here these past five years has taught us that the textile industry has a big market. The criticism that our markets are lost has not proved true. Textiles are widely needed and widely sought. A price, not a market, is the loggerhead.

"Price is the key to success today. Competition is driving for a lower and lower price. Our aim is the production of more and better goods at lower and lower cost.

"To market at a low price we have cut down our production costs by our new machines and improved methods.

Goods Must Be High Quality

"But it is necessary to produce high quality goods, whatever the price. This means that skilled help is essential.

"Thus you will find our workers on a five-day week, 40 hours, among the highest paid in New England cotton mills. The lowest pay rate is not necessarily the lowest production cost—the reverse, to the contrary is often true. We plan to pay the highest possible wages but to get the lowest final costs per yard of product."

This reference to wages brought up the second vital argument so common in New England these days —that Southern competition is ruinous to northern mills.

Labor Costs Favor South

"To a large extent," Mr. Urquhart said, "the mills in the South make a different type of product than those in the North. Here in Manville we are not particularly concerned about southern competition. However, it is true that a difference in labor costs alone does favor the South.

"Take the case of print cloths, for example. Here in the North practically no print cloths at all are now being made; that is a purely southern product and does not require the skilled labor that some of the weaves here demand. In the future, I think, you will see the textile industry divided—the less skilled manufacturing being carried on in the South and the more skilled work being produced in the North.

Rivals Are Not Asleep

"Of course our rivals there are not asleep, they will improve their skilled work. Broadly speaking, the New England field is for fine fancy goods —plain goods are for the South. Therefore the cry that southern competition is ruinous to the entire cotton industry here in New England appears somewhat exaggerated."

Mr. Urquhart next turned his discourse to what he believes are the real causes of the New England textile slump. "Practically every mill in this region that has gone out of business," he said, "has been equipped with old and inefficient machinery Executives and mill owners have tried to keep operating without reinvesting their capital in plant improvements. This is a sure way to failure.

Capital Is Essential

A textile mill in New England that has not the capital to modernize—the sooner it goes out of business the better for the stockholders, the bondholders, the creditors and the employees. These mills have been slow, inefficient and behind on production costs and the solution is not in finding a new market, but in finding a new—a lower production cost.

"One of our chief aims here at Manville has been to keep as many people at work as possible. The only way we can keep operating is to meet the demands of competition and that is what we are doing; that is what New England must do. should have been doing. Price stabilization, however, will not solve our problem. It kills competition, encourages inefficiency and the very situation which New England is now trying to throw off."

Constitution Half Dollar

WASHINGTON, April 24 (AP)—A bill to authorize coinage of a special 50-cent piece in commemoration of the one hundred fiftieth anniversary of the Constitution of the United States was introduced yesterday by Representative Marcellus H. Evans of New York.

« Memorials »
Simplicity of outline, enhanced by letters of character, add that something to the Memorial that is usually lost sight of.
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8 OTHER CAFETERIAS LOCATED IN BOSTON

No Spindles Are Idle in this New England Textile Mill

By a Staff Photographer

Why This Plant Pays Its Debts

Upper Left—Close-up of New Time-Reducing, Money-Saving Creel in Manville Jenckes Corporation, Manville, R. I. Upper Center—Mill and Tower, Oldest of the Manville Plants. Upper Right—New Comber That Cuts Cost of Preparing Cotton and Rayon for Spinning. Bottom—High-Speed Rayon Slasher Developed in Revitalized Plant. Seven of These Do the Work of 17 of Old Type

Knows His Pigs By Their Faces

By the Associated Press

Springfield, Mass., April 24

ALL pigs, Red Cross officials declare, look alike to them, but not to a Chicopee farmer.

The farmer in an appeal to the Red Cross for funds to build a piggery to house 12 pigs, which had been swept downstream in the flood and recovered, was interrogated by Red Cross officials as to how he had identified the pigs.

"Why, I know every one of my pigs by their faces," he replied.

He got the money for the piggery.

Hutchins Urges Vocational Plan For Universities

NEW HAVEN, Conn., April 24 (AP)—Dr. Robert M. Hutchins suggested yesterday that subjects with a vocational aim be taught in institutes established at universities which themselves should be concerned only with thought.

"I should insist," the University of Chicago president said in the last of his Storrs lectures at Yale, "that a university is concerned with thought and that the collection of information, historical or current, and the communication of the practices of professions have no place in it."

However, Dr. Hutchins described it "perhaps even essential" that these activities be carried on under the auspices of universities.

"I suggest, therefore," he continued, "that research institutes be established at universities, in which this type of activity can be carried on. The members of these institutes would not be members of the university faculties, which would be limited to those working on fundamental problems in metaphysics, social science and natural science.

"If the learned professions cannot be trusted to communicate the practices of the profession to the young, it may be desirable in certain cases also to attach to the university on the same terms technical institutes in which the student may become familiar with these routines."

Loans for Welfare Costs Criticized

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., April 24 (AP)—Municipal borrowing for current expenditures, especially welfare costs, must cease soon and relief must be paid for each year like any other municipal item, Carl H. Chatters of Chicago, executive director of National Association of Municipal Finance Officers, said here yesterday, in addressing a meeting of Massachusetts municipal officials.

Mr. Chatters said that the question of borrowing for current relief costs is a vital issue in all of the New England cities and towns which he has recently been visiting on a tour of this part of the country.

Henry A. Allen, city auditor of Worcester, and past president of the national association, presided at the meeting.

Student Mechanical Engineers in Convention

NEW HAVEN, Conn., April 24 (AP) —Student members of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers representing the New England division opened their fourth annual conference at Yale today to continue through Saturday.

One hundred and fifty students and faculty members attended from 15 institutions, Yale officials announced. The division embracing New England extends from the University of Maine at the east to Syracuse University at the west and from the University of Vermont on the north to Brown University on the south.

Pittsfield 'Y' Active

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PITTSFIELD, Mass., April 24—The Pittsfield Y. M. C. A. reported at its fifty-first annual meeting that operations for the year had been carried on without a deficit. The total number of overnight accommodations provided by the organization was 34,847.

In and About Boston Shops

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Far be it from us to try to take the place of your broker, and set ourselves up as an investment counselor; but before we begin let us warn you that this promises to be more or less of a dissertation on the merits of a product for men that, from close examination, association and observation, we know to be a safe, wise investment. In fact it's an investment that pays daily dividends in quality, economy, and efficient results, and gives year 'round satisfaction that's way above par . . . the Schick Shaver . . . the electric shaver that does away with everything but the shave—if we may be permitted to coin a slogan. That is, it eliminates all the fuss, bother and unpleasantries in general that men usually associate with the process of shaving . . . to say nothing of all the unpleasantries that women associate with the process of cleaning up after the man who's just made the 7:15. Because with a Schick there are no blades, there is no messy, splattering lather and no fat wet brush left around to dry. Consequently, to the family that posseses one such familiar rapid-fire questions as "Is the water hot?" "Are there any new blades in the house?" "Did anybody remember to buy shaving cream?" and (and surely everybody knows this one!) "Who's been using my razor?" are a thing of the very dim past . . . with no regrets.

Facialized Shave

It has been designed to give the maximum of service with the minimum of attention, and its shaving principle is scientifically based on the construction and growth of hair. To be sure, the technique is quite different from that used in shaving with an ordinary razor, but it's not at all difficult to learn . . . in fact, it's all in acquiring the knack. Short, but free and easy strokes are used, and each and every hair is cut right off close to the skin . . . resulting in a clean, "facialized" shave.

The standard Schick Shaver operates on 100 to 125 volts direct or alternating current of any frequency. Naturally it will not operate at the low voltage that most Pullman cars have . . . 32-volt current. So for the benefit of the man who travels a lot, may we suggest that, for your convenience, a 32-volt Special Schick Shaver is available. . . . At your favorite men's shop.

Sea the 'Barge'

We are now so accustomed to the square-toed effect in women's shoes that it didn't take us any time at all to get used to the same effect in the new men's shoe . . . the Stetson "Barge" . . . a Tyrolean shoe that we saw in the Stetson Shoe Shop at 136 Boylston Street. In fact, we were all for moving right in . . . they looked and felt so downright comfortable! There seemed to be absolutely no seams, and the lining was as flexible as the shoe itself . . . which is very soft and moccasin-like. The Swiss peasantry apparently provided the inspiration, but despite its rugged, back-to-the-soil appearance, we understand that they're not a bit sloppy feeling, but have instead an exceedingly svelte fit. They come in sand-colored Bucko . . . which is really the trade name for reverse-calf . . . and may be found wherever Stetson shoes are shown.

Bantam Garters.

Everything seems to be minimized nowadays . . . even the men's garters that we saw at the Copley-Plaza Haberdashers, 104 Boylston Street as well as 16 Huntington Avenue, near Copley Square. They're called Boston Scottie bantam garters, and inasmuch as they are less than half an inch in width we understand they give the impression of not being there at all! Which ought to be a pretty good feeling for only 50 cents. And for $2 they have a combination English foulard tie and hankie set that comes all folded up neatly in what looks to be a large imitation leather billfold, that ought to be a suggestion for a gift . . . even to yourself.

Galluses

Nearly every family boasts (or maybe doesn't!) of at least one overactive male member who has a way of "dashing off in all directions at once." And for just such a man the new ActionBak braces, or maybe you prefer that we call them galluses, or even suspenders, were designed. Because he cannot strain them . . . nor can they obstruct him! Their idea is simple but effective, and they keep trousers right in place without all the usual accompanying tension and drag. ActionBaks have been fashioned to give a neat, sleek appearance, with no unnecessary geegaws and attachments. And they come in all the new Fashion-right Hickok colors . . . $1 and up.

Men's Store

After a lot of the un-noisiest hammering we've ever heard (or didn't hear), Filene's literally outdid themselves and came up smiling with a new men's store just before Easter. Not that the men's store itself is anything new . . . old established institution that it is in every man's mind . . . but it has all been rearranged and redecorated. And their modern display cases that feature indirect lighting are really something to behold . . . and show off suits and clothes to the best advantage. Sections are easier to locate, and all the men's furnishings are on the street floor, with all the clothing on the second. And plenty of comfortable chairs around, too! Then there's a really brand new sport shop that even has such details as a putting green, and new entrances, new counters, new murals, and, of course, plenty of new merchandise! J. T.

316 Eggs a Month Quota for 12 Hens

By the Associated Press

Newport, Vt., April 24

KEEPING hens as a hobby, D. R. Stetson is quite proud of his flock of 12 birds—and for a very good reason.

During March the birds produced 316 eggs and since the first of April have been making an even better record. So enthusiastic has he become over their accomplishments he has issued a challenge to all poultrymen to equal the record.

New Hampshire Observes Fast Day

By the Associated Press

Concord, N. H., April 24

BUSINESS, schools and public agencies closed their doors yesterday in observance of New Hampshire's unique holiday—Fast Day.

Originally a day set aside for prayer and fasting, the religious aspect has been lost largely in recent years, although its significance is noted in the gubernatorial proclamation designating the fourth Thursday in April as Fast Day.

Bay State Women Accorded Welcome By Mrs. Roosevelt

WASHINGTON, April 24 (AP)—Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt greeted 150 members of the Arboretum Club of Jamaica Plain yesterday in the Blue Room of the White House.

The club women later were escorted through the Capitol by Representatives John W. McCormack and John P. Higgins of Boston, and then met Senators David I. Walsh and Marcus A. Coolidge and the other members of the Massachusetts congressional delegation.

Last night they were theater guests of Representative George Holden Tinkham of Boston.

The visitors leave today for a week end in New York before returning home. In charge of the excursion were Mrs. William B. McNulty, president, and a committee consisting of Mrs. William F. Donovan, chairman, Mrs. William J. McCarty, Mrs. Alexander Cataldo, Mrs Francis L. Welch and Mrs. Walter Costello.

Breaking Labor Law Brings Fines

GREENWICH, Conn., April 24 (AP) —Police Court Judge William P. Mulville imposed fines today on Joseph Chanko, plant superintendent of the Conde Nast Publishing Company, and Bertrand Berkow, manager of a slipper manufacturing concern, both of whom were charged with labor law violations.

Chanko pleaded guilty to 30 counts of employing women longer than 48 hours a week and was fined $10 on each count. Berkow also pleaded guilty and was fined a total of $150 on seven counts, five of them similar to those Chanko faced.

Berkow also was charged with failure to secure a registration from the state labor department and with employing a minor.

Chanko told the court his firm was rushed with a large order, that he recently had added 118 persons to the payroll and that he was unaware he had been violating the state labor laws.

Firemen Produce Own Truck for $175

Derby Line, Vt., April 24
By the Associated Press

VOLUNTEERS of the Derby Line fire department have accomplished something to gladden the hearts of taxpayers. At total cost of $175 they've assembled an efficient fire truck complete with equipment.

The volunteers, some of them expert mechanics, purchased a decrepit 1927 sedan, which they dismantled and reconstructed. Then they rummaged successfully for equipment. The result —a first class piece of fire-fighting apparatus.

They still possess the original equipment, a two-wheel hose cart, for sentimental reasons.

Port Boom Crowds Wharves but Drive For Trade Goes On

(Continued from Page 9)

courage its freight and passenger services.

"Recent influx of imports has given rise to the question whether or not present pier facilities are adequate. Plans ought to be developed for construction of one or more piers in the future, so that when the time comes, work can be begun with a minimum of delay But if advantage is taken of ways and means by which cargo can be handled more economically and expeditiously the present piers are adequate.

More Help Needed

Recent congestion could be lessened considerably if the customs service could be supplied with more help both on the piers and in the custom house; if the steamship lines would insist on proper piling and sorting of goods as they come from the holds of the ships; if all consignees would make every effort to remove their goods from the piers within a reasonable time."

A survey of the ocean terminals at Boston by the Maritime Association of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, reveals that every pier and every steamship line is reporting substantial increases in the business, compared with the corresponding period of last year. Official records show that cargo tons handled over the leading piers increased from 11 per cent to 88 per cent during 1935, as compared with 1934, according to Frank S. Davis, manager of the association. The number of vessels handled at the pier increased from 8 per cent in one case to 425 per cent in another, he said. This ratio of increase has been more than maintained during 1936.

Substantial Increase

"Despite severe weather conditions this past winter, the leading coastwise lines of this port have enjoyed a substantial increase in their business compared with last year," Mr. Davis said. "In the case of potatoes from Maine to Virginia, the movement was 70 per cent greater in the first quarter of 1936 as compared with the same period last year. Were it not for interruptions in services caused by inclement weather and ice conditions, the business of our coastwise lines would have been even greater."

"One of the chief overseas piers of Boston reports an increase of 25 per cent in the volume of cargo handled during the first quarter of 1936 as compared with 1935. Other piers report from 111 to 190 per cent increase in volume of cargo handled over the same period a year ago.

"Possibility of interesting state authorities in constructing a new, modern, combination passenger and cargo pier is being carefully considered by the new Port Advisory Committee recently appointed by Joseph A. Maynard, collector of the port. Definite recommendations are expected from that group shortly."

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Seven States Unite in Defense Of Women Minimum Wage Laws

A seven-state defense of the constitutionality of state laws making mandatory minimum wages for women will be presented before the United States Supreme Court, with Massachusetts participating, it was learned yesterday.

Paul A. Dever, Attorney General, has just approved Massachusetts's participation in the drive which hopes to obtain a Supreme Court ruling reversing the decision of the New York Court of Appeals which declared the New York law unconstitutional.

As New York's minimum wage statute is practically identical with those of New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, Illinois and New Jersey, these states are interested in the decision on the New York law which will also affect their statutes. Therefore, these six states are combining with New York on the defense.

Mr. Dever's approval came when he signed a brief submitted by Dean Acheson, a Washington attorney, and former Under Secretary of the Treasury, who will appear as "a friend of the court" to present the arguments of the six states other than New York. New York will be represented by its own attorney general.

Brief Approved

Before Mr. Acheson could represent the state, it was necessary that the attorney-general of each state approve his brief. Massachusetts was one of the last to approve.

So delayed was this action that Miss Margaret Wiesman, secretary of the Consumers League of Massachusetts, and Kenneth I. Taylor, legislative agent of the Massachusetts State Federation of Labor, appealed to Governor Curley for aid. The brief, it is reported, was signed shortly after the Governor called upon the attorney general.

The Consumers League is particularly interested in the case inasmuch as the seven participating states have laws based upon the standard law prepared by the National Consumers League after the District of Columbia minimum wage law was declared unconstitutional in 1923 by the United States Supreme Court.

The District of Columbia law set as the sole standard for minimum wage the cost of living and the Supreme Court decided that this law ignored consideration that "the amount to be paid and the service to be rendered shall bear to each other some relation of just equivalence," and in this respect was a violation of the freedom of contract.

The same court said: "a statute requiring an employer to pay in money, to pay at prescribed and regular intervals, to pay the value of the services rendered, even to pay with fair relation to the extent of the benefit obtained from the service, would be understandable."

Standard Law

With this decision in mind, the National Consumers League drafted a standard law following carefully the suggestions of the Supreme Court, according to Miss Wiesman. New York and the other six states adopted the standard law. Then the New York court recently declared the New York act unconstitutional, basing its decision upon the 1923 Supreme Court case. The New York court majority of four declared the statute did not differ materially from the old District of Columbia law.

Labor groups and the Consumers League, fearful that a Supreme Court ruling upholding the New York decision would result in greatly lowered wage standards for women in the seven interested states, have been active in obtainin, state approval of participation in the case.

Miss Wiesman and others consider the present case a test to determine whether the states possess the right to set minimum wage standards. If the Supreme Court upholds the New York ruling, the action will be a distinct blow to the Consumers League. Its members are hopeful that the Supreme Court will support the opinion of the minority group in the New York Court of Appeals which said in its opinion: "Liberty may be reasonably restrained upon grounds of general welfare. Courts must decide each case upon the facts there presented; upon facts presented in this case we do not find any grounds for saying that the Legislature has acted arbitrarily or transcended the limitations of its powers."

The minority further said: "The conditions which the Legislature seek to remedy are not imaginary. The Legislature might reasonably find that they are caused by the oppressive exercise of liberty of contract and that the removal of such conditions is necessary for the general welfare. The remedy devised is reasonably calculated to end these conditions."

Maine Board to Aid AAA Prosecution Of Boston Milk Cases

PORTLAND, Maine, April 24 (AP)— Mrs. Mary Connor Myers, an attorney in the legal department of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration at Washington, was in conference yesterday with Harold Shaw, chairman of the Maine Control Board, in regard to assistance the board may give the prosecution of AAA cases against 28 Boston milk dealers.

They are charged with having violated the provisions of the federal milk marketing order for Boston. The cases will come before the Federal Court for the Boston district May 4.

The Maine milk control board recently voted to give its support to the AAA in these cases. Just what form this support would take will be determined at the conference.

Mr. Shaw said the reason the board is taking an active interest in the cases is that any failure to enforce the federal order in Boston would mean a lowering of the price to Maine farmers who market milk in Boston, and such a decrease would inevitably react on the prices which farmers receive in local Maine markets.

'The Monitor Views the News'

Following are recent additions to and changes in the last published schedule of these newscasts. A schedule containing announcements of "The Monitor Views the News" in the localities or regions served by this edition appears on the first and third Fridays of each month. These newscasts are prepared by The Christian Science Monitor and released through local Committees on Publication. All times are local.

Discontinued

Massachusetts

Springfield—Week days, no regular time assigned, WMAS, 1420kc.

Maternity Gowns
Charming and Flattering Evening Dresses for Formal and Informal Wear. 19.75 to 69.50
Dress below of Cotton Chiffon Voile 8.75

Maternity Corsets, $3.00 to $10.00
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BOSTON

Wrestling in Court — Yankees Come Here Tomorrow — Harvard's Star Pitcher

Yankees Come To Fenway For Two Contests

By Edwin Rumill

Joe Cronin, still a bench occupant, brings his Red Sox back to Fenway Park tomorrow afternoon to open a two-game series with your old friends, the New York Yankees. The Yankees are a colorful outfit and one of Cronin's most powerful rivals in the American League pennant chase, which should bring near capacity crowds to both tomorrow's and Sunday's single contests.

The Sox and Yanks come into town all even for the season. They first met on April 17 at Yankee Stadium and on that day Bob Grove pitched shutout ball for the locals, winning by 8 to 0. The following afternoon the Yanks won, 3 to 2, behind Lefty Gomez. Last season the New Yorkers captured 12 out of 21 games from the Sox

Need Di Maggio

Baseball scribes following the Yankees feel that not until Joe Di Maggio, the rookie, gets into the outfield, will the club present its real strength. The youngster met with a mishap during spring training, but played enough ball to show Manager Joe McCarthy that he is a big leaguer. He was about ready to return to action a few days ago when he again ran into misfortune. Now no one dares to predict when he will be available for active service.

At the present time McCarthy is using an outfield of Roy Johnson, Ben Chapman and George Selkirk. Johnson played left field for the Red Sox last year. He went to the Yankees by way of Washington.

The remainder of the New York lineup includes: Red Rolfe, third base; Frank Crosetti, shortstop; Tony Lazzeri, second base, and Lou Gerhig, first base. Bill Dickey, older brother of young George Dickey of the Red Sox, is McCarthy's regular backstop.

This batting order presents several "ifs." Dickey slumped below the .300 level in batting last year for the first time since his graduation to the Yankee's regular catching berth. If he comes back, and if Gomez, another 1935 disappointment, does the same, the Yankees stand a good chance of winning the pennant.

Lazzeri at Second

Then there is Tony Lazzeri, who many smart baseball heads call the sparkplug of the Yankee machine. Tony isn't getting any younger, but he must continue his brilliant play at second base in order to keep the team in the running. Crosetti's knee is another "if."

Gehrig is hitting hard, as usual. Last season he got off to a slow start, but rallied during the latter half of the campaign and finished among the first 10 leading batters. He carries the clean-up responsibilities on his shoulders, which haven't bent any under the strain of his consecutive game record. Columbia Lou is a big favorite in Boston, and every other city.

The failure of Wes Ferrell yesterday against the Athletics should not alarm Red Sox followers. Wes, it seems, is either very good or very bad. Yesterday his control was off center, and without control, Wes just isn't a winner.

Harvard Baseball Hopes

By a Staff Photographer

Fred Mitchell, Coach; Ed Ingalls, Pitcher; and Dick Maguire, Catcher

"They Have Seen My Face Often Enough," Protested Mitch When Photographer Wanted to Include Him in Picture With Captain Maguire and the Sophomore Pitcher, Ingalls, But the Youthful Battery Mates Insisted Their Coach Pose With Them

Sports Mirror

Today a Year Ago

Mervin (Red) Dutton signed to succeed Joe Simpson as manager of New York Americans Hockey Club.

Five Years Ago

Rogers Hornsby hit three successive home runs as Cubs walloped Pirates.

Grant and Surface Meet for Right To Enter Final Round

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, W. Va., April 24 (AP)—Bryan (Bitsy) Grant, Atlanta's Davis Cup star, stepped out against Hal Surface Jr., high-ranking Kansas City player, for the right to meet Don Budge in the finals of the Mason-Dixon tennis tournament.

Budge holds one final berth by virtue of a shaky victory yesterday over Gene Mako, his fellow Californian and Davis Cup teammate, 3—6, 6—4, 6—4, 6—4.

The red-haired Californian had little power in his shots at the opening of the match and his ordinarily fine backhand wasn't working at all. Mako was 4—1 into the second set before Budge steadied and took five straight games. Mako was leading 3—0 in the third set before Don perked up and won six of the next seven games. Budge and the winner of today's match will meet Sunday for the spring tourney title.

In the doubles, Wilmer Allison, captain of the Davis Cup team, and John Van Ryn of Philadelphia, double star, moved up to the semi-finals when they defeated Thomas J. Mangan Jr. and Robert McElvenney, 6—4, 6—2.

They will meet Grant and J. Gilbert Hall of New York. The Grant-Hall combination reached the semi-finals through a 6—2, 6—2 victory over Walter Merrill Hall and Lawrence A. Baker, president and treasurer, respectively, of the U. S. Lawn Tennis Association.

Budge and Mako eliminated M. Rainville of Montreal and W. B. Reese of Atlanta, 6—4, 3—6, 6—1, while Sutter and Surface bested Wilmer Hines, Los Angeles, and F. B. Lawrence, Los Angeles, 6—0, 7—5

College Baseball Results

Amherst 6, Trinity 3.
Colgate 12, Middlebury 5.
E. Kentucky 9, Louisville 8.
New York 13, Rutgers 8.
Northeastern 11, Bates 9.
Norwich 6, Mass. State 3.
Simpson 16, Penn 2.
St. Olaf 11, Carleton 11.
Virginia 4, Maryland 3.
Wisconsin 7, Michigan State 5.

Harvard Baseball Hopes Rest on Winthrop Pitcher

By Web Morse

A rangy, broad-shouldered Winthrop (Mass.) youngster is Harvard's hope in the present Eastern Intercollegiate Baseball League. He was christened Edmund F. Ingalls, is a sophomore, tips the scales at 180 pounds, stands 5ft. 10in. in height and pitches to the team captain, Dick Maguire, catcher.

Ingalls is of the quiet, reticent type of boy and more affable and gullible when asleep than in the face of an interview. He played his early organized sport at Winthrop High School where he majored in baseball, football and basketball.

Since coming to Harvard he has centered his attention to baseball and football, having pitched exceedingly brilliant ball as a yearling and looked good at end on the gridiron. As a pitcher he seems destined to varsity headlines with a nice turn of speed and a controllable curve ball

Great Freshman Record

As a yearling pitcher his record surpassed that of freshmen for years back. He lost only one game, to Providence College, 2-1, and numbered among his victims, Georgetown, Exeter, Holy Cross, Boston University and Yale. In all six games he was touched for a total of only 27 hits, an average of less than five per game.

He defeated Georgetown, 5-0; Exeter, 6-2; Holy Cross, 3-2; B. U., 6-4, and Yale, 8-3. In only one of the six games did he fail to strikeout less than 10 opposing hitters. He struckout only eight Crusaders, but collected 10 against Georgetown, 13 against Exeter, 10 against Providence, 12 against the Terriers and 15 Eli walked back to the bench after watching his assortment go by.

Even though the competition is much more severe in the varsity league, Ingalls is under the tutoring of a great master of baseball, Fred Mitchell, and that sort of counsel and advice is certain to add to the youngster's ability.

Beaten by Fordham

He was beaten by Fordham on the spring trip, 8 to 7, but the team was engaging in its first game and third session out of doors. Since then he has shut out Northeastern, 12 to 0, striking out 14 and being reached for only three hits. He followed this with a 9-2 victory over Princeton, Saturday, striking out eight and then went in as relief pitcher in the eighth inning of the Cornell game with the score tied at six-all, Monday, and got credit for the 8-6 victory.

The league schedule is so arranged that each club is likely to taste the lighthander's delivery and if he upholds the promise already shown, his work might bring the title to Cambridge. And he has two more years to improve in!

Home Run Standing

By the Associated Press

Home Runs, April 23

Foxx, Red Sox	1
Walker, Yankees	1
Kuhel, Senators	1
Selkirk, Yankees	1
Norris, Phillies	1
Goodman, Reds	1
Myers, Reds	1
Watkins, Phillies	1
Ott, Giants	1

The Leaders

Klein, Cubs	4
Foxx, Red Sox	3
Dickey, Yankees	3
Trosky, Indians	3
Ott, Giants	3
Goodman, Reds	3

League Totals

National	47
American	32
Total	79

American Association

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Kansas City	6	1	.857
Minneapolis	5	2	.714
Louisville	6	4	.600
St. Paul	5	4	.556
Milwaukee	4	4	.500
Toledo	2	5	.286
Columbus	2	7	.222
Indianapolis	1	4	.200

Results April 23

Louisville 4, Minneapolis 3.
Indianapolis 3, St. Paul 2.
Kansas City 7, Toledo 4.
Columbus 3, Milwaukee 0.

Pacific Coast League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Oakland	18	7	.720
Missions	15	11	.577
Seattle	15	12	.556
San Francisco	12	11	.522
Portland	13	12	.520
Sacramento	10	14	.417
San Diego	11	16	.407
Los Angeles	7	18	.280

Results April 23

Portland 4, Missions 3.
San Francisco 4, Oakland 3.
Sacramento 5, Los Angeles 2.
San Diego 4, Seattle 3.

International League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Newark	7	1	.875
Montreal	4	1	.800
Baltimore	5	2	.714
Albany	3	2	.600
Syracuse	1	2	.333
Rochester	1	3	.250
Buffalo	1	6	.143
Toronto	1	6	.143

Results April 23

Newark 3, Rochester 0.
Baltimore 7, Montreal 5.
Albany 4, Buffalo 3.
Syracuse 9, Toronto 5.

Wrestling 'Trust' Charges Made In Federal Court

COLUMBUS, Ohio, April 24 (AP)—Charges that a wrestling "trust" exists in the eastern half of America, and that grapplers are forced to "win, lose or draw" according to orders or lose huge forfeits, whirled through federal court.

The charges were hurled by defense counsel as Joe Alvarez, Boston matchmaker for Promoter Paul Bowser, sought an accounting of the earnings of Dick Shikat, claimant of the world's heavyweight title. Alvarez said he had a contract as Shikat's manager, but that the latter repudiated it after taking the crown from Danno O'Mahoney in Madison Square Garden, March 2.

Shikat's attorney, John Connor, asserted Shikat was forced to put up a forfeit to prove he would "obey orders," and that in the match with O'Mahoney was ordered to "lay down."

A temporary restraining order, banning Shikat from the ring until the case is settled, was dissolved by Federal Judge Mell G. Underwood soon after the hearing started. Alvarez's plea includes a request for a temporary injunction.

Shikat contends that Al Haft, Columbus promoter, is acting as his manager, and that he signed the contract with Alvarez to get back part of an $18,000 forfeit which he said the "trust" held. Haft is co-dependant with Shikat.

Only two of more than a score of witnesses reached the stand yesterday. They were Jack Curley, New York promoter, and Garrett L. Smalley of Kansas City, chairman of the Missouri State Athletic Commission.

Curley said he was one of six promoters who entered into a 10-year agreement to split profits of wrestling matches, and named Paul Bowser of Boston, Ed White of Chicago, Tom Packs of St. Louis, Ray Fabiani of Philadelphia and Joe Mondt, a New York associate, as the others.

The New York promoter said the agreement between the six promoters is merely a "profit-sharing" pact, and not a "trust."

Boston Amateurs Seek Spot in Quebec Hockey

MONTREAL, April 24 (AP)—The Boston Olympic Club has applied for membership in the Montreal senior group of the Quebec Amateur Hockey Association, Chairman Ken Stewart of the Montreal group revealed at a meeting last night. Stewart said he had received a letter from Walter Brown, coach of the Boston team and of the 1936 United States Olympic hockey team, asking if it were possible for the Olympics to enter the senior hockey circle. The application was tabled until after the league's annual meeting six weeks from now. It was stated no Canadian Amateur Hockey Association rule exists to prevent the entry of the Boston team although to compete in the league and for the Allan Cup the Olympics would have to receive a transfer from the United States A. A. U. to the Quebec association.

By-Plays

By George M. R. Holmes
Sports Editor

The Hockey Trophy Awards

WITH the awarding of the David A. Hart Trophy to Eddie Shore of the Boston Bruins, and the new Lady Byng Trophy to Elwin Romnes of the Chicago Black Hawks, the championship season of the National Hockey League for 1935-1936 has come to a close. The awards were made by the hockey writers, and they are to be congratulated over their selections. Shore has been one of the very best and most colorful players in major-league hockey for a number of years.

Frank Boucher

There can be no question about his being more valuable to the Boston Bruins than was any other player in the N. H. L. to his individual club, and that is the basis on which the Hart Trophy is awarded. And we venture to predict that this will not be the last time Shore's name is engraved on it.

New Byng Trophy

In naming Romnes for the new Byng Trophy, the writers picked out a very worthy successor to the great Frank Boucher of the New York Rangers. It will be recalled that Boucher won the Byng Trophy with such consistence that he announced last year he would not again be a candidate for the honor. As a result, the former trophy was given to him permanently, and while Boucher did not receive consideration because he had withdrawn from the competition, his playing was of the same sterling quality as that he displayed in past years, and which gave him the trophy seven out of the last eight years. It is safe to say that, had he been eligible this year, he would have been up around the top again.

A Coming Great

Perhaps at this time it might be well to call especial attention to the name of Dave Schriner of the New York Americans. A regular in the N. H. L. for only two years, this coming star left a record for the season which gives every promise of a great hockey future. Last year he was almost a unanimous choice for the honor of being the outstanding rookie of the year. This year he led the individual scorers in the league, which must be pretty close to a record for a second-year man. In addition to this, he was placed second in the voting for the Byng Trophy and third for the David A. Hart Trophy, which is certainly a record for a two-year man. Any player who can make such a showing as this in such a short time is bound to be one of the greatest before his playing days are past.

Mr. Adams Receives His Answer

Charles F. Adams, president of the Boston Bruins, has received an answer to his letter to Frank Calder, president of the N. H. L. The answer is a complete defense of the officiating of Cleghorn as referee and also contains a wish that the critics of the referee would do their work as well as Cleghorn has done his. Perhaps it would be just as well if all hands would now forget this affair. It is quite evident that nothing is to be gained by continuing it. In the meantime, let everyone connected with the National Hockey League and professional hockey at large start in on a movement which will improve officiating in the games to come, with all of the club owners backing up the league president in upholding a high standard of officiating, the punishment of all infractions of the rules by players, club owners or officials, and see that the last-named are given every protection against unjust criticism from partisan and unsportsmanlike spectators.

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	7	2	.778
Cincinnati	5	4	.556
Pittsburgh	3	3	.500
Chicago	4	4	.500
Philadelphia	5	5	.500
St. Louis	4	5	.444
Brooklyn	4	5	.444
Boston	2	6	.250

Results April 23

Philadelphia 5, Boston 3
Brooklyn 2, New York 1 (10 innings).
Cincinnati 8, St. Louis 6 (10 innings).
Chicago 2, Pittsburgh 1.

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Cleveland	5	2	.714
Boston	7	3	.700
Chicago	4	2	.667
New York	5	4	.556
Washington	5	6	.455
Detroit	3	4	.429
St. Louis	2	6	.250
Philadelphia	2	6	.250

Results April 23

Cleveland 6, Chicago 0.
Detroit 10, St. Louis 0.
New York 10, Washington 6.
Philadelphia 9, Boston 1.

Sporting Around The Hub

Bell Draws Interest

ONE of the leading "color" figures in lawn tennis is Berkeley Bell, the Texan who comes to the Boston Garden next Tuesday evening, together with Ellsworth Vines and Lester Stoefen of California and George Lott of Chicago, for a series of singles and doubles matches. Bell will meet Lott and Vines will clash with Stoefen in a doubles match—all two out of three sets.

Staff Photo
Berkeley Bell

Bell's dynamic, whirlwind style of play has thrilled tennis galleries both in the United States and abroad. He is essentially a volleyer, and one of the most daring. He apparently subscribes to the theory that a good offense is the best defense. The Texan is not a temporizer. He cannot stay in the backcourt and "fence" with his opponent, waiting for an opening. He must create the opportunity for the "kill," and in the accomplishment of this purpose deserts the baseline for the net at every opportunity. His ground strokes, unorthodox but dependable, are merely the means to an end. His powerful flat forehands and backhands, and his severe twisting forehand chops form the barrage behind which the Texan moves into the forecourt.

Once he is established at the net, his cat-like agility and anticipation stand him in good stead, and enable him to make those hair-raising, seemingly impossible volleys for which he is famous.

Here and There

Members of the Longwood Cricket Club, under the direction of A. Nicholas Reggio, will act as umpires and linesmen at the pro tennis matches in the Garden next week . . . Harvard's tennis team defeated Amherst at Cambridge yesterday, 7 to 2 . . . It was the first home encounter of the season for the Crimson . . . All three doubles and four of the six singles matches went to Harvard . . . The Limerick hurling team of Ireland is coming to Boston . . . The Irish tourists, scheduled to tour the United States, have accepted the invitation of the Limerick Men and Women's Association to be its guests when it reaches the Hub . . . Anthony Chmielewski of Cambridge has been elected captain of the Massachusetts Technology boxing team . . . He is a junior and third-place winner in the recent eastern intercollegiate championships.

Walter C. Wood, M. I. T. sailing master, announces that plans have been completed for a dual dinghy race on the Charles River between Tech and Cornell on May 3 . . . Mayor Mansfield of Boston and Commissioner Long of the park department will open the 1936 golf season at the Franklin Park course tomorrow morning at 9:30 with His Honor driving the first ball . . . Most of the holes are in good playable condition.

On the Fairways

Southern District, playing in the Women's Golf Association of Massachusetts spring team match series, yesterday retained a slim lead by scoring its third straight victory of the season . . . Southern downed Northern, 6 to 3, at Blue Hill, while Middlesex defeated The Country Club, 6 to 3, at Oakley, and Central beat Midland at Brae Burn, 5 to 4. The women golfers return to action next Monday.

Ten teams saw action yesterday in the Boston Four-Ball Golf League. Wollaston defeated Weston, 12 to 3, at Wollaston; The Country Club won from Woodland, 11 to 4, at Brookline; Brae Burn defeated Wellesley at Wellesley, 11 to 4; Winchester beat Charles River at Winchester, 8½ to 6½, and Commonwealth won at Oakley, 8½ to 6½.

Baseball's Big Six

By the Associated Press

	G	AB	R	H	Pct.
Terry Giants	7	15	4	8	.533
Gehringer, Tigers	7	31	9	15	.484
Lombardi, Cincin.	7	27	6	13	.481
Moore, Cards	7	30	8	14	.467
Averill, Indians	7	26	10	12	.462
Bell, Browns	8	33	6	13	.394

Hub Mermen to Visit Gardner

Swimming teams of the Huntington Avenue Branch of the Boston Y. M. C. A. and Greenwood Memorial of Gardner, Mass., will engage in a dual meet tomorrow at 8 p. m. at Gardner. The Boston men who will make the trip are: W. Runge, J. Marnain, H. Koltonak, R. Morse and E. Wood in the 50-yard freestyle. J. Ambrose and R. Gorman in the 100-yard breaststroke. W. Runge, H. Koltonak, G. Connelly, J. Marnain, E. Woods and J. Prynack in the 100-yard freestyle, J. Bragan is entered in the fancy diving. W. Runge, H. Koltonak, E. Woods, G. Connelly, J. Marnain, R. Morse, E. Bancroft and R. Gorman will comprise the Boston relay team.

Yale Crews in Worcester

WORCESTER, Mass., April 24 (AP)—The Yale junior varsity and 150-pound varsity crews were due here this morning for their three-race regatta with M. I. T. tomorrow afternoon at Lake Quinsigamond. The Elis will work out immediately after their arrival, and will also take part in a final drill this afternoon. The M. I. T. forces will not get here until tomorrow. Peter Reed, University of Pennsylvania; G. Emerson Smith, Harvard, and Donald Cameron, Princeton, will judge at the finish.

Flohr Takes Lead

MARGATE, Eng., April 24 (AP)—Salo Flohr of Czechoslovakia, winning a spectacular match from T. H. Tylor of England, held the lead today with 6½ points in the Kent County chess tournament. Flohr and Tylor played 11 hours before the Englishman resigned after the 107th move. Flohr's victory gave him the lead over Jose Capablanca of Cuba with six points. The Cuban won from G. Stahlberg of Sweden.

Williams to Have a Crew

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., April 24 (AP)—Williams College, for the first time since 1875, will have a crew. Twenty-eight students have organized, a shell will be purchased and the crew will work out on Pontoosuc Lake at Pittsfield.

Calder Defends Cleghorn

Mr. Charles F. Adams
101 Milk Street
Boston, Mass.

Montreal, April 20, 1936

Dear Mr. Adams:

THIS tardy acknowledgment of yours of the 3d, given to the press as of that date, although delivery was not made at this office until the 6th, is due to the fact that I have been almost continuously absent since the 4th.

Personally, I think all the attacks made on Cleghorn in the particular game of which you write have been unfair and uncalled for. Cleghorn is an experienced official with a player background as long and as honorable as that of anyone in the game today, experience as a manager and close on 10 years as an official. No objection was raised by Boston to his appointment or to his work in the 3—0 game in Boston. Nor was any objection raised to his work in the nine out of 48 scheduled games of the Bruins.

International
Frank Calder

If you will analyze the blasts which have been aimed in his direction and compare them with those hurled at Laflamme in the '27 series, at Ion and Hewitson in the '31 series and, to a lesser degree it is true, at Ag Smith last year you cannot fail to be impressed with the resemblance. Apparently there must always be a goat and the goat must always be an official who has no defense. If anybody is entitled to "commensurate redress" I certainly think such a one is.

Mistakes by players, indiscretions by coaches, can be overlooked or completely ignored but let any official make a decision on a close play then he must be publicly vilified as "incompetent" or worse by someone to whom the decision has been distasteful, it seems.

If you want to be fair about it and seek the cause of the downfall of the Bruins at Toronto on March 26 you will find the answer in the complete and utter collapse of the defense against a side which had, in desperation, thrown all defensive measures to the winds. What benefits there were from decisions of the officials were all on the side of the Bruins. Nine penalties were imposed on the Maple Leafs against five to the Bruins. True a 10-minute misconduct penalty (it might just as well have been 20 minutes) was imposed on Shore. A substitute was allowed for him so that the net result was that the Bruins played shorthanded for 10 minutes against 18 for the Maple Leafs.

You ask an opinion about two of the eight goals scored by the Maple Leafs. The answer is that anyone sitting mid-way of the ice can do no more than guess at close plays in and around the nets in which a number of players are involved. I prefer not to guess. The officials are on the spot for the purpose of calling just such close plays and their decision is final.

Nor do I place any great reliance on instantaneous photos taken about the time any critical play is developing. The camera records what actually took place in the fraction of a second during which the exposure was made. It does not record what took place immediately a fraction of a second before or a fraction of a second after the time the exposure was made. Quite a lot can happen, as you know, in a game of hockey in a fraction of a second.

In spite of the closeness of the race throughout, the past season has been refreshingly freer than usual from attacks on officials and I am genuinely sorry that it was not possible to complete the final games without an outburst such as that on Cleghorn. I could only wish that his various critics do their own respective jobs anywhere nearly as well as he has done his.

Sincerely yours,
(Signed) Frank Calder.

Mr. Adams stated this morning that he plans a careful study of the above letter and will have a statement or reply in the near future.

Short Shots on Sports

NEW YORK, April 24 (AP)—"The esthetics" is the latest tag they've hung on the not-so-hapless Mackmen . . . Bill Werber began his speech at a basketball dinner with: "Gentlemen—and umpires."

* * *

Heard in the press box at Ebbets Field: One of the three warring factions which control the Dodgers virtually forced Joe Stripp on Casey Stengel . . . Casey had said many times he wanted no part of this year's top seeded holdout . . . Also, that stuff about a pipe of peace was strictly the bunk . . . Bill Terry fell back on one of John McGraw's old stunts and asked for extra police protection for Dick Bartell during the Dodger series, even though Dick is on the shelf with a game leg.

* * *

Alabama's infield, hailed as one of the fastest in collegiate circles, has made eight twin killings in five games so far . . . Charlie Grimm's back has started kicking up again, so he's benched himself until warmer weather . . . A one-armed twirler served 'em up for the Cards in batting practice the other day . . . The Reds lug 83 bats around the country . . . beginning to use them, too . . . It's the biggest assortment of war clubs in the majors.

* * *

Bill Tilden says there is too much Jack Crawford on the Australian team for the U. S. Davis Cuppers . . . That Hal Schumacher illness threat gave the Giants their worst scare since Hank Leiber signed up at Arizona U.

* * *

What did Burt Ingwerson, Northwestern baseball coach, do when Eino Haysker, star third sacker, stole third with the base occupied? . . . He fell off the bench—no kidding.

* * *

Money and Terry . . . the St. Looey Cardinals made a mistake by crowing about their success, financially and physically, in Havana this spring. Bill Terry of the Giants heard about it. Now Bill has decided to train in Havana next spring. The Cards reported they drew around 50,000 spectators for four exhibition games and got their best workouts of the season from the Cuban Stars, but they hesitated about signing up for a full spring training season down there. Adolfo Luque, Giant coach, already is being besieged for Spanish lessons by his Giant mates.

Yesterday's Stars

By the Associated Press

Dixie Walker and George Selkirk, Yankees—Their home runs, each with two men on base, led Yanks to win over Senators.

Sidney Gautreaux, Dodgers—His pinch single in the last half of the 10th gave Dodgers victory over Giants.

Harry Kelley, Athletics—His three-hit pitching gave Athletics a 9-to-1 victory over the Boston Red Sox.

Larry French, Cubs—Won pitchers' duel with Ralph Birkofer, scattering six hits to win over Pirates, 2 to 1.

Lew Riggs, Reds—Hit a homer in the 10th with Gilly Campbell on base to beat Cards, 8 to 6.

Leo Norris, Phillies—Drove in three of his team's five runs to beat Bees, 5 to 3.

Johnny Allen, Indians—His seven-hit pitching shut out the White Sox.

Hank Greenberg and Elder Auker, Tigers—Former drove in four runs with three hits, and latter shut out Browns with six hits.

College Tennis Results

Coe 4, Iowa State 2.
Harvard 7, Amherst 2.

Australians Adopt New English Cricket Rule

SYDNEY, Australia, April 24 (AP)—The Australian Cricket Board of Control decided yesterday to adopt the new leg-before-wicket rule. The rule, tried in English first-class and minor counties cricket last season, was pronounced a success by the advisory committee of the Marylebone Cricket Club early this year and its general adoption recommended.

It was said the alteration made for brighter cricket, forced batsmen to make more strokes and gave greater encouragement to bowlers. The rule resulted in a larger number of games being finished.

Caras Leads Rudolph

PHILADELPHIA, April 24 (AP)—Jimmy Caras of Wilmington, Del., was outscored last night by Edwin Rudolph, Cleveland veteran, but maintained a lead, 309 to 272, at the end of the second block of their world championship pocket billiards match.

Where to Dine

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NIGHT OF JANUARY 16
$3 for Jury Duty—Men and Women
Eves. 55c to 2.75. Wed. Mat. 55c-1.65
SAT. MAT., 55c-$2.20

TOMORROW Jordan Hall 10:30 a.m.-2:15 p.m.
Clare Tree Major's New York Cast in
ALICE IN WONDERLAND
Tickets NOW at box-office, 55 cents to $1.65

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Fenway Park, Tom'w 3 P. M.
RED SOX vs. NEW YORK
Seats at Kennedy's Men's Store Hub. 2550

Women's Activities
A Wednesday and Friday Page

Future Sweaters and Handknits—Still on the Rabbit

Fashions—Foods
A Wednesday and Friday Page

Mrs. Allen and Her Angora Rabbit Farm

A Fine Field for Women, She Says, With a Market for the Wool

By Elizabeth Church Grant

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MARY ALLEN of Englewood, Colorado, widow of a pioneer cattleman and daughter of a pioneer sheepman is making a remarkable success of angora rabbit farming. She attributes this success to the fact that she chose a type of work which she loves and understands—the raising of animals.

As a girl on her father's sheep ranch all motherless lambs were turned over to her to bring up by bottle. And when she married and went to live on a ten-thousand acre cattle ranch, she usually had a newborn calf cuddled up in an old mackinaw behind the kitchen stove.

In 1932, when Mrs. Allen was faced with the necessity of supporting herself, she naturally thought of animals. Cattle and sheep seemed out of the question, but angora rabbits might be a solution to her problem.

Accordingly she wrote those farmers up in the State of Washington who had recently brought down a few angora rabbits from British Columbia—the first to be imported into the United States. She wrote for bulletins to the U. S. Biological Survey and, to leave no stone unturned, she wrote friends in England.

From Washington she learned that raising "woolers," as angora rabbits are commercially called, was an ideal "shoe string" business for which women were especially fitted. Fifty dollars would buy a buck and two does, and five dollars could buy feed for an entire year. From the government bulletins she learned that the demand for the wool in the United States far exceeded the supply—200,000 pounds being imported annually; that each year the aviation department alone imported 8000 pounds; that the raw wool sold at $8 per pound wholesale, the yarn at $32 retail. From England she learned that 80,000 families were in the angora rabbit business, that ten rabbits would support a family of three.

Encouraged by this news, Mrs. Allen ordered a buck and two does. While waiting for them, her days were filled with cleaning and setting up hutches which she had bought secondhand, and with building a high, wire fence around her back yard; her evenings, with poring over books and pamphlets on Angora rabbits.

She discovered that the native home of Angora rabbits was Persia. The French were the first Europeans to import them, and because they were cared for principally by women, the French nicknamed them "ladies' rabbits." English women, who went into Angora rabbit farming a few years after the French, call them a still more attractive name, "fairies of the fancy." English royalty so appreciate the soft, light wool of these little animals that to date, more than 8,000,000 pounds have been used for filling of their Highnesses' comforts!

There was no doubt that Mrs. Allen loved her "fairies" as she showed me through the rows of hutches at the rear of her tiny cottage that house the 300 descendants of her original stock. The moment the pink-eyed, snow-white bunnies saw her, they hopped to the front of their pens and poked their quivering noses through the wires for the carrots she held in her hand.

The hutches, separated from each other by wooden partitions, reminded me of tenement houses on stilts. But there was none of the tenement overcrowding or filth. Each "wooler" lived in an immaculate compartment of his own. Mrs. Allen called my attention to the wire mesh floors which slanted toward the back of each hutch so that all waste could be pushed through a slit-like opening at the rear, and also to the earthen feed and water bowls, low so the rabbits could not overturn them.

Each hut had a door-plate, bearing the occupant's name, for Mrs. Allen refuses to identify her rabbits by the tattooed number in their ears. "I don't like to think of my pets as so many convicts," she said, "I've been hard put to find names for them all, but I've managed it. That beauty yonder's Snow White, next is Sarah, this one's Sunny Jim."

Sunny Jim greeted me with a wink of his long, tasseled ears when Mrs. Allen showed me the extraordinary length of the wool on his hind legs—the mark of a prize "wooler." Sunny Jim has taken over two dozen awards at state fairs and rabbit shows.

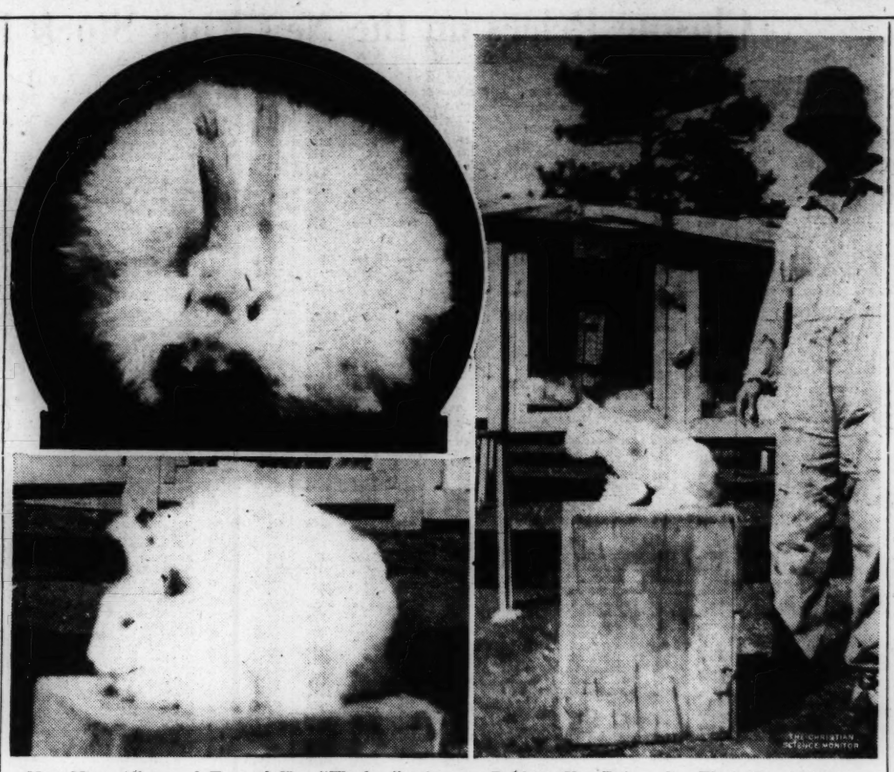
Mrs. Allen has raised over 500 "woolers" from her original stock, but she has sold nearly half of them to people in every state in the Union who wanted to go into raising "woolers." According to Mrs. Allen it isn't alone the cleanliness of her hutches and her feeding of scientifically prepared pellets of alfalfa and cod liver that accounts entirely for her successful care of her rabbits. "It's half because of the mothering and loving I give them," she insists.

Mrs. Allen's dark eyes twinkled when I sympathized with several bedraggled, moth-eaten specimens. Reaching into a pen, she pulled Ice King out by the long wool at the scruff of his neck. "Those fellows were just as beautiful as Ice King two days ago," she said as she carried him over her shoulder to a shearing stand. Ice King dug his claws into the cloth which covered the top of the stand and sat very still while Mrs. Allen parted the long wool with a coarse-toothed comb and clipped it off with barber scissors.

The wool made such a heap I was surprised when it weighed only four ounces. But those four ounces, Mrs. Allen has spun into yarn, and knitted into a sweater that sells for $12.50 wholesale. Since Ice King is sheared four times each year, the gross profit from him alone is $50.

At present Mrs. Allen is shipping her wool to the St. Louis market. While she was packing the wool she picked up a wisp and twisting it into a tight strand, handed it to me. "Give that a pull," she instructed. I gave it a tug, but not a fiber yielded. Then I understood why aviation manufacturers were using angora rabbit wool in weaving airplane cloth.

Mrs. Allen thinks angora rabbit farming is ideal for women. The original investment is small. The work is light and clean and does not take women away from the home. "And best of all," she adds with a happy smile, "my pets, unlike foxes, do not have to sacrifice their lives for my bread and butter."



Mrs. Mary Allen and Two of Her "Woolers"—Angora Rabbits She Raises for Their Wool. Sunny Jim Is the Prize Winner Above, While Below and at Right (With His Grateful Mistress) Are Pictures of Ice King Before and After Shearing

Favorite Recipes

In Our Family

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The following are voted by our family as some of our favorite dishes:

Frivolettes

Boil
6 eggs above 20 minutes. Peel, cut in halves lengthwise. Remove yolks, mash, adding pepper, salt,
1 heaping tablespoon grated cheese
½ teaspoon sugar
1 teaspoon Worcestershire sauce
Soft butter to make paste.
Refill egg halves, press together like whole eggs. Place in hot dish. Pour rich cream sauce over. Cover lightly with buttered crumbs, a sprinkle of paprika. Brown in oven.

Raisin-Pecan Pie

Mix
1 cup raisins
½ cup pecans
½ cup water
¾ cup sugar
2 tablespoons flour
juice of
1 lemon. Bake in double uncooked crust

Light-Bread Rolls

Mix together the following ingredients:
2 rounded cups flour
1 teaspoon salt
4 tablespoons sugar
4 tablespoons melted shortening
1 yeast cake dissolved in
½ cup warm water
1½ cups lukewarm milk. Add
1 stiffly beaten egg white. Add
2 more cups flour

If you start at 8.00 a. m., let rise until 10. Knead dough well, adding very little more flour. Roll very thin, cut with biscuit cutter, butter, fold over. Put in greased pans and let rise until 11:45. Bake in hot oven.

(Mrs.) F. H. M., Texas

Bacon Soup

This was a recipe of my great-grandmother's. We like it especially well when we are camping and fresh meat is not always available.

Peel and dice
4 medium-sized potatoes, and
2 onions. Add
2 teaspoons salt,
2 quarts water and boil until tender.
Cut into small pieces and fry until crisp,
¼ lb. bacon. Remove the bacon from the grease and add to the potatoes. Add
¼ cup flour to bacon grease, brown slightly, and add to the soup. Boil a few minutes.
½ can peas may be added if desired. This serves six.

Mrs. E. M. J. B., Minn.

Mail this ad. and 40c to
Miss Farmer's School of Cookery
30 Huntington Avenue, Boston, Mass.
for Alice Bradley's newest illustrated book, 2nd edition. Stiff cover.
SIX HUNDRED SUGGESTIONS FOR SERVING MEAT
including general directions for cooking meat and recipes for sauces and stuffings.

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KEEPS DOG AWAY
FROM Evergreen Trees Flower Beds, Etc.
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Martex
DRY-ME-DRY
Dish Towel

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PARCHMENT (Kalamazoo County) MICHIGAN

GARDENING

To Prevent Damping Off

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IN RAISING plants from seed the home gardener sometimes runs into a difficulty known as "damping off," a fungus encouraged by damp soil or poor drainage, and which attacks the seedlings. A careful preparation of the soil before sowing the seed, however, will overcome this condition.

The chemical formaldehyde in the form of a dust is the treatment usually recommended. To make this dust the chemical is mixed with some kind of carrier, like fuller's earth or finely pulverized soil. Any garden soil that can be finely screened will answer the purpose, and it should be thoroughly dry before making the mixture. Thoroughly mix 1½ pounds of formaldehyde with 8½ pounds of the carrier, later running the mixture over a window screen to break up any lumps that may have formed and to secure a thorough mixing of the elements. Store in an airtight container until ready to use.

If one is sowing seeds in pots or flats, mix one half pound of the dust with one bushel of soil; if the sowing is to be made in an outdoor frame, thoroughly rake in two ounces of the dust to each square foot of surface. In either case, water the soil thoroughly after the dust is applied and wait at least three days before sowing the seeds.

In addition to the foregoing treatment of the soil, be sure that the pots and flats have perfect drainage. There should be drainage holes in the bottom, over which pieces of broken pots should be placed to keep the soil from passing through, yet permit excess moisture to escape. As stagnant air tends to make the seedlings more susceptible, admit fresh air whenever possible and make sure of free circulation after warm weather arrives. These few simple precautions should make it possible barring accidents, to raise practically all seedlings of plants ordinarily grown in gardens. C. W. W.

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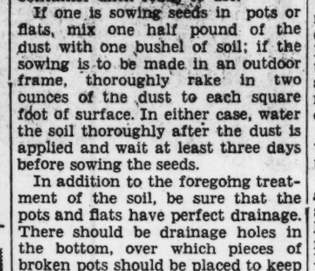

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WRIGHT'S SILVER CREAM

At Club Conventions

Adventures in Homemaking

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THIS year I am going to some club conventions as a "mere member." For several years I have attended conventions where I had either to sit on the platform, or to conduct conferences. And so, this year, I am going to try to practice some of the little courtesies which have suggested themselves to me as I have looked at audiences from the front.

It has become so much of a truism that one feels a bit apologetic in mentioning the fact that the success of a convention depends upon the listeners far more than it does upon the speakers. Just as the success of a local club depends upon the "mere members" more than upon the officers.

Here are a few of the things which I hope to do at conventions this year:

I am going to be on time at all sessions which I attend. Probably I shall not be allowed to enter the hall, if I am late, until a speaker has finished, anyhow, so I shall be the loser. That is the usual convention rule, and a very fair one it is.

Once I am in the hall I am going to sit down and "stay sat." If I see, at a distance, a friend with whom I should like to sit I will give her a friend'y nod and plan to sit with her some other time, but I will not be a "jumpy" convention member.

If I do not find a subject which is being presented of especial importance to me, or a speaker particularly interesting, I am going to pay a great deal closer attention than I ever have before. It may be that I shall learn something, and it is certain that, by so doing, I shall be a constructive listener.

You know, a speaker almost involuntarily selects a few persons in an audience upon whom she can depend for inspiration and encouragement. I am going to be one of those persons. No matter what the subject which is being presented, I am going to believe that it would not be given a place on the program if it were not considered worthy.

I am going to wear a hat that I do not feel "fussy" about. I have watched, from the platform, many women at conventions where the rule was "Hats off." The happiest ones were those who could obey the rule without uneasiness; the women who could shove their hats off with one quick stroke, give their heads a brisk shake to send their curls into shape, roll their hats into a ball and jam them into coat pockets.

If there is a "dress-up" reception, at which gorgeous hats are in order, and if I happen to have such a hat, I shall probably make the most of my fine feathers on that occasion. But at the meetings I am going to be comfortable and happy, and allow those who have to look at me from the platform to enjoy the same privilege.

I am going to remember the hours that I have spent in committee meetings planning for programs which we hoped would please everyone, and I am going to compliment and praise whenever and wherever I can honestly do so.

If there is a subject presented which I feel, rather strongly, would have been better omitted, I shall try to find the one responsible for that speaker, and she will probably be able to give me a very good reason why it was thought best to present the subject.

I have been congratulating myself that I could go to conventions this year without feeling any sense of responsibility. But, as I begin to think about it, I am not sure but my responsibility will be greater than ever before.

MRS. HARRY A. BURNHAM

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—often deficient in the diet

MONITOR MOTHERS! Delicious Cocomalt is far more than a tempting mealtime beverage. This famous food-drink meets important nutritional needs of the body. Made as directed, Cocomalt adds 70% more food-energy value to a glass of milk. It contains Calcium, Phosphorus, Sunshine Vitamin D and Iron. These valuable food essentials are frequently deficient in the daily diet of growing children.

So it is important to serve this wholesome food-drink regularly. Children love its chocolate flavor. Cocomalt is easy to prepare, either HOT or COLD. It is designed always to be mixed with milk. Cocomalt is sold by grocery and department stores in ½-lb. and 1-lb. airtight cans. It is also available in an economical 5-lb. family size. But be sure you get the genuine Monitor advertised Cocomalt—and not a misleading substitute.

IN KEEPING WITH YOUR STANDARDS

Cocomalt is the registered trade-mark of the R. B. Davis Company, Hoboken, N. J.

Timely TIPS FOR GARDENERS

WHEN you see beautiful flowers in garden catalogs—the very kind you hope to grow—remember that the best seeds and plants, even with plenty of fertilizer and long arduous hours devoted to their care, cannot be expected to produce lovely blooms unless the soil is properly conditioned.

The propagation of seeds and the successful growth of any plant or shrub depend largely on what goes on in the soil—whether there's sufficient food, water, and air to nourish and develop a healthy root system.

Soil conditioning is unquestionably the most important factor in successful gardening and P.I.C. Emblem-Protected Peat Moss—"the Mother of Humus"* —is the acknowledged perfect soil conditioner. It readily makes humus—absorbs and holds water-soluble fertilizers for use of plants—maintains moisture constancy—aerates the soil and prevents baking—breaks up hard clay and gives body to sandy soils. As a mulch, it reduces weeding and cultivating labor.

For best results buy your Emblem-Protected Peat Moss early—at least six weeks before you plan to use it. Spread it out over the ground. Let the moisture get into it—use a hose if necessary—then dig and mix it well into the soil and plant your seeds, perennials, shrubs, or bulbs.

Be sure to mix Peat Moss with loam and sand for your seed boxes and cold frames. This increases the percentage of seed germination and enables you to avoid transplanting losses. Always mix Peat Moss with the soil before you plant anything. This provides the natural atmosphere needed for the development of vigorous root systems.

If you are going to make a new lawn or renovate an old one, be sure to dig Emblem-Protected Peat Moss into the soil. Its remarkable ability to store moisture for long periods will keep your lawn fresh and green—even during summer's hottest spells. To make a satisfactory, all-around earth for rock gardens—mix your soil thoroughly with Peat Moss. It gives the needed moisture and porosity.

Emblem-Protected Peat Moss is sold under various trade names by high grade dealers of horticultural supplies. Be sure to look for the P.I.C. Triangle stenciled on the side of each bale of peat moss you buy. It is there for your protection. It guarantees highest quality.

For the sake of your garden, make the "Squeeze Test" of your soil. Write today for details, and valuable bulletins listed below.

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Learn how to make this "Squeeze Test" for the proper acidic content of your soil.

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Tell me how to make the "Squeeze Test." I am also interested in receiving the following bulletins:
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Choose a plan from our portfolio (most are in the simple New England tradition), or the Hodgson Architectural Staff will help develop your own ideas. Within as little as three weeks, your Hodgson House will be standing—ready to give its years of pleasant, comfortable living. Local labor (under a Hodgson foreman, if you desire) erects the prefabricated sections. Additions always easy to make. Hodgson ships *anywhere*.

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says another Reader of The Christian Science Monitor

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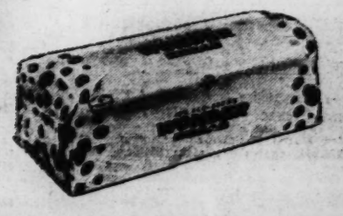

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Listed Stock Quotations

Stocks Steady After Heavy Selling; Fail to Show Resiliency

Commodity and Money Markets

Market Indulges In Feeble Rally, Then Sells Off

NEW YORK, April 24 (AP)—The stock market whipped up a selective rally late today, with Chrysler and scattered industrials doing most of the work.

Steels and a number of other issues, however, failed to participate in the comeback. The close was irregular. Transfers were around the 2,000,000-share mark.

Bonds were irregularly lower. Commodities improved. Foreign currencies, on the whole, were fairly steady. At the same time gold shipments, from France were understood to have been arranged as the franc held at the level at which the yellow metal can be moved to New York at a profit.

Brokers held to the belief that the impending French elections were having much to do with the uneasiness of equities.

Debate on the new corporation tax bill in Congress was again pointed to as a depressing influence for the financial sector, although it was thought in some quarters later clarification of the measure might bolster sentiment.

Moderate pressure in the bond market today drove corporate issues down fractions to a point or more.

Carrier liens were mixed. Chesapeake Corp. 5s of 1947 slumped more than 3 points this morning on small turnover. Fractions were dropped by St. Paul 5s, Illinois Central 4¾s, Southern Pacific 4½s and Union Pacific 4s.

Rock Island General 4s, Erie 5s, New York Central 5s, Nickel Plate 4½s and Pennsylvania General 4½s were up fractions.

U. S. Governments were quiet and steady. Treasury 3s of 1946 and the 2¾s of 1945 were slightly higher, while the 4s eased a trifle.

Investment circles said the rise of $90,000,000 in excess reserves of member banks of the Federal Reserve System assured the bond market of a technical price cushion.

Excess reserves, at $2,640,000,000, are now $330,000,000 above the recent low. With this huge pile of idle money lying around, bankers argue that the bond market is buttressed with stout support against such unsettling factors as have recently made themselves felt as a result of rumors of possible devaluation of the French franc and war repercussions abroad.

Foreign issues were quiet with Italians a shade lower.

National Shawmut Loans $2,240,300 Under FHA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

The National Shawmut Bank of Boston has announced that as of March 31 it has loaned, under the terms of the Federal Housing Act, $2,240,300 to 6440 persons, or approximately $350 per loan, since August 1934, when the act became effective. This bank was one of the first in the country to make modernization and repair loans under the terms of the act.

An indication of the increasing public interest in this type of borrowing may be gained from the comparison of the loans transacted the first quarter of this year as against the same period in 1935. Loans made under federal housing terms the first three months of 1936 amounted to $557,925 to 1662 individuals, as against only $98,126 to 247 persons, the first three months of 1935.

Foreign Markets

By the Associated Press

London: Business in the stock market slackened today owing to the settlement of week end accounts. Recent favorites, such as oils and transatlantic shares were affected by profit-taking while new issues and industrials were supported. Other sections were neglected and the market closed irregular.

Paris: With business stagnant, price movements were narrow and irregular in the Bourse today. Rentes improved and international issues held steady.

Liverpool: Cotton futures held steady, profit-taking in near months and Bombay hedging being absorbed by continental buying and speculative support of new crop positions.

Chicago Board

(Reported by Thomson & McKinnon, Boston)

	Wheat Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg.
May	1.00¾	1.01⅜	.99⅞	1.01⅛	+ ¾
July	.91⅜	.92⅛	.90⅝	.91¾	+ ¾
Sept.	.89⅛	.90⅜	.89⅜	.90	+ ½
	Corn				
May	.64¾	.64⅞	.64¼	.64¼	+ ¼
July	.62½	.62¾	.62⅛	.62⅜	+ ⅜
Sept.	.60⅝	.60¾	.60½	.60¾	
	Oats				
May	.27	.27	.26½	.26¾	
July	.27¼	.27¼	.27	.27⅛	
Sept.	.27⅛	.27⅞	.27½	.27⅝	— ⅛
	Rye				
May	.53	.53⅜	.53	.53⅛	— ⅛
July	.52¾	.53⅛	.52⅝	.53	— ⅛
Sept	.53½	.53¾	.53½	.53¾	— ⅛

	Winnipeg Wheat High	Low	Last	Net Chg
May	.82⅛	.81½	.82⅛	+.⅛
July	.83	.82½	.83	+.⅛
October	.84⅛	.83⅜	.84⅛	+.⅛

Dividend Declarations

Company	Extra Rate	Period	Payable	Hldrs. of record
Monsanto Chem.	.25c	..	June 15	May 15
Increased				
Chrysler Corp.	$1.50	..	June 30	June 1
Regular				
Am Home Pr C.	.20c	M	June 1	May 14
Bklyn Un Gas	.75c	Q	July 1	June 1
Cleve El Illum	.50c	Q	July 1	June 20
Do pf	1.12½	Q	July 1	June 10
Colgate Palm-P.	12½c	Q	June 1	May 6
Do pf	$1.50	Q	July 1	June 5
Fairbanks Morse & Co 6% conv pf	$1.50	Q	June 1	May 12
Freeport Texas	.25c	Q	June 1	May 14
Do pf	$1.50	Q	Aug. 1	July 15
Monsanto Chem.	.25c	Q	June 15	May 15
Petroleum Corp. of Am	.25c	..	May 29	May 7
Reading Co, 1 pf	50c	Q	June 11	May 21

Chesapeake & Ohio Net Up

NEW YORK (AP)—Chesapeake & Ohio Railway Co., in a report for the quarter ended March 31, showed net income of $9,258,560, equivalent, after dividends on the 6½ per cent preferred stock, to $1.20 a share on the common stock against $7,003,336, or 92 cents a share in the like 1935 period.

Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

1936 High	1936 Low	Stock and Div. in $	High	Low	Last Apr. 24	Last Apr. 23
74¾	64	Acme Steel (2½¶)	63⅞	63⅞	63⅞	64
13⅞	10⅞	Adams 5xpress (.10b)	11½	11¼	11⅜	11½
28	22½	Addressograph (.60b)	25	24¼	24¼	25
21½	11½	Advance Rumely	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
61⅞	59¾	Air Reduction (n)	60	58½	59	59⅞
6¼	2	Airway Elec App	4½	4⅜	4¾	4⅜
17⅞	13⅝	Alaska Juneau (.60¶)	14	13⅝	13⅞	13¾
4⅝	2¾	Alleghany Corp (h)	2⅞	2⅝	2⅞	2¾
30¾	12⅝	Allegh pf ww xxx (h)	19¾	18⅛	18¼	19½
39¼	30½	Allegheny Steel (1)	32½	31¾	32	31½
208	157	Allied Chem (6)	188	185½	187	186½
28⅜	23½	Allied Mills (1)	26¼	25¾	26¼	25¾
9¼	6¾	Allied Stores	7½	7¼	7¼	7¼
50½	35⅜	Allis Chalmers	44⅜	43	44⅜	42¾
28½	20½	Alpha Port Cem (1)	22	21½	21⅞	22½
63¼	50	Am Ag Ch Del (2)	50⅞	50⅞	50⅞	50⅞
55½	42½	Am Bank ote (½b)	48¼	48	48	47
50⅞	42½	Am Brake S & F (1.20)	45	43	43	45
132½	125½	Am Brake S & F pf (7)	125¼	124¾	124¾	125¾
134½	115¾	Am Can (4¶	125½	122½	124½	122
41	32	Am Car & Fdry	33⅜	32¼	33⅜	32½
73¼	60¼	Am Car & F pf	60¼	60¼	60¼	61½
58¾	31	Am Chain	53½	52	53	53
127	114¾	Am Chain pf (5¼)	127	127	127	127
95½	88	Am Chicle (3¶)	90¾	90	90	90½
25⅝	24¼	Am Com Alcohol	25½	24½	24¾	24¾
24⅞	16¼	Am Crystal Sugar	22½	21¼	22¼	21½
3⅜	⅜	An Encaustic T (h)	½	⅜	½	½
9¾	7	Am & For Pow	7⅝	7¼	7¾	7⅝
43	29¾	Am & For Pow pf	34	33	33½	33
37¼	26	Am & For Pow 6	30	29	29	..
18½	12¼	Am & For Pow 2pf	14⅝	13⅝	14⅝	14
18¼	13	Am Hawaiian (1)	16½	16½	16½	16¼
8⅜	5¾	Am Hide & L	6⅝	6¼	6⅝	..
46	36¼	Am Hide & L pf (3)	37½	37½	37½	36½
41½	37	Am Home Pr (2.40)	39½	39	39	39¼
4⅝	3	Am Ice	3½	3½	3½	3½
24	17¼	Am Ice pf (2)	18	18	18	17¼
13⅜	10⅜	Am International	11⅜	10⅞	11	11½
36¼	24¾	Am Locomotive	27	25½	27	26
29⅞	21¾	Am Mach & Fy (.80)	22¼	21⅞	22¼	22
13	10¼	Am Mach & Met (.10)	10½	10¼	10½	10⅞
35⅞	27⅝	Am Metal	31	30	31	30
13½	7½	Am Power & Lt	10⅜	9⅞	10½	10⅜
52⅞	36Z	Am P&L 5% pf (1¼)	44	41¼	43Z	43¼
60⅝	43	Am P&L 6% pf (1½)	52½	52	52½	53
27⅜	20¼	Am Radiator	21½	20¾	21⅛	21
34	28⅛	Am Rolling Mill (1.20)	29½	28⅝	29¾	28¾
27	20	Am Seating vtc	20⅝	..	20	20
33¼	25⅜	Am Shipbuilding (2)	28½	28¼	28½	28½
91½	56¾	Am Smelt & Ref (.80b)	75½	73	74⅝	75¼
33⅜	23½	Am Steel Fdries	25	24½	24¼	25
61⅞	51½	Am Sugar Ref (2)	51⅞	51½	51⅝	51½
26⅜	20⅜	Am Sum Tobacco (1¶)	23½	23¼	23½	22⅝
178	155¾	Am Tel & Tel (9)	163	163¼	162⅞	163¾
102	87	Am Tobacco (5)	90½	90	90⅜	89⅞
104	88½	Am Tobacco B (5)	91	91	91	91
35	24¼	Am Typ F pf (h)	27¼	27¼	27½	27
25¼	20½	Am Wat W & E	21⅝	21	21½	21⅝
104⅛	92¾	Am Wat 1 pf (6)	104	104	104	104⅛
11½	8⅜	Am Woolen	8¾	8¾	8¾	8⅝
70¾	57½	Am Woolen pf (1)	59	58	59	57½
10	5	Am Wr P pf (h)	5½	5½	5½	5½
7¾	3⅞	Am Zinc Lead&S	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
39¾	28	Anaconda Cop (¼b)	36¾	35⅞	36⅜	36½
46	35	Anaconda Wire (¼b)	40½	40½	40½	..
26¾	15½	Anchor Cap (.60)	21½	21	21⅛	21
..	..	Archer Daniels (1¶)	41	40¼	40	41⅜
110½	105¼	Armour Del pf (7)	107¼	107¼	107¼	107½
7⅜	4¾	Armour Ill	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	5⅜
84	66¼	Armour Ill pr pf (6)	72¼	72¼	72¼	72¼
58⅝	47	Armstrong Cork (1½¶)	57	56	57	56½
22⅞	8⅛	Artloom Corp	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	16¾
17¾	13½	Asso Dry Goods	14¼	14⅛	14⅛	14¼
105½	98	Asso Dry G 2pf	106	106	106	..
51⅛	42	*Asso Oil (1e)	41½	41½	41½	..
86⅝	59	Atchison T&SF (2e)	74½	72¼	74	73
104⅛	90¾	Atchison pf (5)	101	100¾	101	100
35¾	22⅝	Atl Coast Line	23¼	21⅝	23	23¼
16⅜	11	Atl Gulf & W I	13½	13⅜	13½	13¾
18½	14½	Atl Gulf&WI pf	14	13½	13½	15
¾	⅜	Atl Refining rts	12-32	12-32	11-32	12-32
35⅛	27⅛	Atl Refining (1)	31¼	30¼	30½	30¼
30¼	19¼	Atlas Tack (.25)	18½	18½	18½	19
126¼	112	Atlas Powder pf (6)	124½	124¼	124¼	125¼
73	48	Atlas Powder (2¶)	59	58⅜	58⅜	..
54¼	40½	Auburn Auto	38¼	37½	37⅜	38¼
10¼	7½	Austin Nichols	7¼	7¼	7¼	7¼
7¾	4⅝	Aviation Corp Del	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝	5¾

—B—

6⅞	3	Baldwin Loco (h)	3⅝	3½	3½	3½
54½	35	Baldwin L pf (h)	36¾	36¼	36¾	38
24¼	16¼	Balt & Ohio	18¾	18¼	18⅜	18½
24¼	22¼	Balt & Ohio pf	25	25	25	25½
117½	112¼	Bangor & Ar pf (7)	114	114	114	..
20¾	13¼	Barker Bros	16⅛	15	15	..
102	82¼	Barker Bros pf	96	96	96	..
25	14⅞	Barnsdall A (.60¶)	18½	17¾	17½	18
76⅛	63⅛	Bayuk Cigar (¾)	72	70	71¾	69
26	18	Beatrice Cream (½e)	22	21⅜	22	22
90½	85	Beech-Nut Pack (3¶)	87¼	87¼	87¼	87¾
16¼	13⅛	Belding Hem (1)	14	13¾	14	13¾
31¾	21⅝	Bendix Aviation (1)	29½	28¼	28⅞	29
24¾	20	Beneficial Ind Ln (1½¶)	21	20¾	20⅞	21
57¼	48	Best & Co (2¶)	52¾	52¾	52¾	52½
63¾	52½	Beth Steel	55¼	52⅝	54¾	53⅜
19	16⅞	Beth Steel 5% pf	17¼	17	17	17
120¼	112	Beth Steel 7% pf	116	116	116	116
48	22	Bigelow Sanford (¼)	39½	39½	39½	39½
20¼	15¼	Blaw Knox (.20b)	16¾	16⅜	16⅜	16½
26½	19¾	Boeing Airplane	19½	19¼	19¼	19⅜
63⅛	49½	Bohn Alum & Br (3)	50½	49⅝	50⅛	50
10½	93⅞	Bon Ami A (4)	98⅜	98¼	98¼	98½
45	39⅜	Bon Ami (2¶)	41½	41	41½	40½
30¼	23	Bordan (1.60)	27	25½	26¾	26¼
83½	64	Borg-Warner (3)	73¼	72	73¼	72
18⅞	15⅜	Bridgeport Brass (.40)	15¾	15	15	15½
64⅞	49⅜	Briggs Mfg (2¶)	52	50¼	51	51⅜
48½	41	Bristol Myers (2¶)	43¾	43	43	43¾
50½	40¼	Brooklyn Man T (3)	47⅞	46⅝	47⅜	48¼
104	97¾	Brooklyn M T pf (6)	102¾	102	102¾	..
12¼	4½	Brooklyn Queens	8¾	7⅞	8¼	8⅛
65⅝	57¼	Brown Shoe (3)	57	57	57	57½
13	8⅞	Brunswick Balke	9½	9¼	9⅜	9½
14¼	8⅞	Bucyrus Erie	11	10⅞	10⅞	11
20⅛	14⅜	Bucyrus E cv pf	14⅝	13¾	14⅜	14½
15⅜	9⅝	Budd Mfg	14¾	14	14⅜	13⅞
114	85	Budd Mfg pf	107	105	107	104½
3⅜	2⅛	Budd Mfg rts 1pf	3⅛	2⅞	3	3⅛
14	9¾	Budd Wheel	10	9½	9⅝	9⅞
31⅛	22¾	Bullard	24	23¼	23¼	24
24⅝	11½	Bulova Watch	25¼	23¼	25¼	23½
33¼	25¼	Burroughs Add (.60¶)	26½	25¾	26	26
9	2½	Bush Term (h)	6½	6⅛	6⅜	6⅝
24⅞	16½	Bush T Bldgs pf ct	17	16	17	..
6⅜	2⅝	Butte Cop & Zinc	5	4⅞	5	5
25¼	18¼	Byers	19	18¼	18¾	18⅞
25¾	23	Byron Jackson (1)	24¾	23½	24⅝	23½

—C—

37⅝	32	Calif Packing (1½)	34¼	33¾	34¼	33¾
1⅞	⅝	Callahan Z & L	1⅛	1	1⅛	1
14	6	Calumet & Hecla (¼b)	12⅛	11⅜	11⅞	11⅞
40¼	30	Campbell W&C (1¶)	33½	32¾	33¼	32⅝
16½	11¼	Canada Dry	12½	12	12	11¾
16	10⅞	Canadian Pacific	11⅞	11⅝	11¾	11⅞
43½	37½	Cannon Mills (2)	40	40	40	..
18½	13	Capital Admin	14¾	14¾	14¾	15
52½	45¾	Capital Adm pf (3)	52	52	52	51
100⅞	91	Caro C&O st (5)	98	97½	98	..
9¾	7½	Carriers & Gen (.20)	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	7½
172¾	92½	Cast Thresh	157	154	157	157½
79	54¾	Caterpillar Trac (2)	73¼	71¾	73¼	73¼
32¼	24½	Celanese Corp (½b)	25¼	24¾	25	25
21½	19¼	Celotex Co	24½	23⅝	24¼	25
71¼	58	Celotex Co pf	58½	58½	58½	58½
35½	25⅜	Central Aguirre (1½¶)	30	27	28½	31⅜
58	47¾	Cerro de Pasco (4)	53½	52¾	53	53
19¼	13¾	Certain-Teed	13½	12⅞	13	13¾
99½	80½	Certain-Teed pf	87⅜	86½	86½	88
104¼	101	Champion P pf (6)	102¼	102	102	102
69½	22¼	Checker Cam Mfg	54½	54	54½	54
74½	59	Chesapeake Corp (3)	65⅞	65	65	64⅞
61	51	Ches & Ohio (2.80)	56½	55⅞	56	56⅜
3¼	1¼	Chi & E Ill (h)	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
6¼	2⅞	Chi & E Ill pf (h)	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
2⅜	1½	Chi & Gt West (h)	1½	1½	1½	1½
8½	4	Chi & Gt W pf (h)	5½	5¼	5¼	5¾
2⅞	1¾	Chi Mil & St P (h)	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
5⅞	3	Chi Mil & St P pf (h)	3½	3⅛	3¼	3⅛
4¼	2⅛	Chi & N'western (h)	2⅛	3	3	3⅛
12⅛	7½	Chi & N'western pf (h)	7½	7⅜	7½	7½
20½	14¼	Chi Pneu Tool	14¼	14	14	14½
56	46½	Chi Pneu T pf	47	46½	46½	46½
3	1½	Chi R'I & P (h)	1½	1½	1½	1½
7⅞	3½	Chi RI&P 6% (h)	3⅝	3½	3⅝	3½
31¾	19¾	Chi Yellow Cab (2)	27½	27½	27½	28½
31¾	19¾	Chi Yellow Cab pf (2)	27½	27½	27½	28½
11⅜	7	Childs Company	8¼	7⅞	8⅛	8⅛
103⅞	85½	Chrysler (6)	100⅛	97⅛	100	98
19⅞	15¼	City Ice & Fuel (2)	17	17	17	17
91½	72⅞	City Ice & F pf (6½)	83	83	83	83
46½	23¾	Clark Equipment (.80)	35½	34½	35½	35½
46	36	Cleve Graph Br (1¶)	37½	36½	37½	36½
70½	53	Cluett Peabody (1)	53½	53½	53½	53¾
97¼	84	Coca Cola (2)	87¼	87	87	87½
20½	16½	Colgate-Palm-P (½)	16⅞	16½	16¾	16½
51⅝	42	Collins & Aikman (½b)	45½	43½	45	44¾
112	107¼	Collins & A pf (7)	111	110	111	111
24¾	8¼	Colonial Bea Oil	20	18⅝	18⅝	19½
9⅜	3⅜	Colo F & Ir (h)	5	4½	5	4¾
36¼	21½	Colo & Southern	28	27	28	28
37⅞	19⅞	Colo & So 1pf	25⅝	25	25	26
14	21⅝	Columbia Gas (.20b)	18½	17⅝	18	18¼
102	90½	Columbia G pf A (6)	100¼	100	100¼	100
85	80¾	Columbia G pf B (5)	85	85	85	85
45½	35	Columbia Pic vtc(1¶)	35¼	34	35	35
134	94	Columbian C vtc(4¶)	116¾	115	116¾	116
57¾	44	Comm Credit (2½)	55¼	54½	55	54
72⅛	55	Comm Inv Tr (3¶)	71⅜	70	70¾	70
115¾	110⅝	Comm I Tr cv pf (6)	112½	112¼	112¼	112
24⅛	18⅜	Comm Solvents (.60)	18¼	17¾	17¾	18
106¼	97	Comm I Tr pf (4¼)	106¾	106¾	106¾	106
5½	2½	Comwith & So	2⅝	2½	2½	2½
82	60	Comwith & S pf(3)	62¼	62¼	62¼	62
44½	35½	Congoleum Nairn (1.60)	37¼	36¾	36¾	37¼
25¾	16	Congress Cigar (2e)	19	19	19	19½
33½	23	Conn Ry & Lt pf	22½	22½	22¼	..
13⅜	9¼	Consol Cigar	9¼	9¼	9¼	9½
85	72¼	Consol Cig ppf ww(6½)	78	77⅝	77⅝	78
7½	4¾	Consol Film Ind	5½	4⅞	5	5¼
20⅛	16⅜	Consol Film I pf (½g)	16¾	16¾	16¾	16⅜
38⅜	30⅝	Consol Ed NY (1)	31½	30¾	30⅞	31¼
108½	102	Consol Ed pf (5)	105⅞	105½	105¾	106
6½	4⅜	Consol Laundries	4½	4¼	4½	4⅜
15¼	11⅞	Consol Oil (¼b)	13	12¾	12⅞	12⅞
11½	6⅞	Consol Rys Cu pf	7¼	7¼	7¼	7½
1½	¾	Consol Textile (h)	¾	¾	¾	¾
4¾	3¾	Consol Coal vtc	4	4	4	4
26¼	19⅜	Container n	20¾	19⅝	20¼	20
19½	10⅜	Cont Baking A	14¾	14¼	14½	14¼
2¾	1⅝	Cont Baking B	2	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
77¾	67¼	Cont Baking pf (4)	71	71	71	72
87¼	73½	Cont Can (3)	78½	77	77¼	77⅜
24⅜	18	Cont Dia Fibre (½b)	20	18¾	19¾	19
46	38½	Cont Insurance (1.20¶)	38½	38½	38¾	38½
4	2¼	Cont Motors	2⅞	2¾	2¾	2⅞
38½	30	Cont Oil (1)	31½	30	31	31¾
46	38	Cont Steel (½b)	38	38	38	38⅜
69	60	Corn Exchange (3)	60¼	60	60	60
78½	68½	Corn Products (3)	75¾	74	74⅞	74¾
7⅜	4⅞	Cotty	5	4¾	5	4¾
37⅞	35	Cream of Wheat (2)	35½	35	35	35
25⅜	15½	Crosley Radio (¼e)	21¼	19¾	21	21¼
63¾	43⅜	Crown Cork & S (1)	56½	54½	55¼	56
47¼	45½	Crown Cork pf (2.70)	46¾	46¾	46¾	..
10⅞	7⅜	Crown Zeller vtc	8¼	8¼	8¼	8⅜
41	33¾	Crucible Steel	33⅞	33½	33½	33¾
115	103	Crucible Stl pf (1b)	104	104	104	..
2⅞	1½	Cuba Co	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
14¾	6½	Cuban Am Sug	11¾	11⅜	11½	11¼
102	63½	Cuban Am Sug pf	96	95	96	95
44½	38⅜	Cudahy Packing (2½)	38⅛	38⅛	38⅛	38⅜
24¼	18¾	Curtis Publishing	20½	20	20	20½
104	99½	Curtis Pub pf (7)	102½	102⅛	102¼	102⅜
9¼	4	Curtiss-Wright	6⅜	6⅛	6⅛	6¼
21⅜	10½	Curtiss-Wright A	15⅝	14½	15	15½
65	43¼	Cutler Hammer (¼b)	53¾	53	53¾	53

—D—

89¼	53	Deere & Co	79¾	78½	78¾	79¾
26	13	Del & Hudson	17¼	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜
52	36¾	Del & Lack (1¶)	35½	34	34	35½
25	24¼	Delaware Corp	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜
9⅜	4⅜	Devoe & Ray A (2)	50	50	50	50
58	42	Diamond Match (1½¶)	34	34	34	34¾
40½	34⅜	Diamond M pf (1½¶)	40	39½	39½	..
42	38	Distillers Cp Seag	21½	20⅜	21	20¾
52⅜	41½	Dome Mines (2¶)	49¼	49¼	49¼	49⅝
75¾	50⅜	Douglas A	62½	60⅜	61½	61⅞
37	28	[illegible] (1½e)	3	..	..	..
133½	129	du Pont deb (6)	12[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	12[illegible]
115¾	112	Duquesne Lt pf (5)	114⅞	114⅝	114⅞	115
25	18	Durham Hos pf	23	23	23	..

—E—

9⅞	6¾	Eastern Roll Mill	7⅞	7⅞	7;	7;
170½	156½	Eastrman Kodak (5¶)	163⅝	163	163⅝	163½
37	28½	Eaton Mfg (2)	33¼	31¾	33	32¼
9¼	6	Eitington Schild	6¼	6	6¼	6
44⅜	35	Elec Auto-Lite (1.20)	36⅜	35	35⅞	25½
17⅜	10⅝	Elec Boat	11⅜	11⅛	11⅛	11¼
18⅝	6⅜	Elec Pow & Lt	14½	13¾	14¼	14⅛
7⅜	6¼	Elec & Mus Ind (.24e)	6¼	6⅛	6⅛	6¼
64⅜	29½	El Pw&L 6% pf	56¼	54	56¼	56½
55¼	48	Elec Sto Battery (2¶)	48½	48⅜	48⅜	48⅞
69¼	32¾	Elec Pow & L pf	62	60⅜	61¾	61¼
3⅞	1½	Elk Horn Coal pf (h)	1¾	1¾	1¾	1⅞
69	62½	Endicott Johnson (3)	66	66	66	65½
15	7⅛	Engineers Pub S	13	13	13	12⅞
7⅜	5¼	Equitable Off2Big	6½	6½	6½	6
17⅜	11⅜	Erie RR	13	12½	12½	12½
27¾	18⅝	Erie RR 1pf	19¼	19¼	19¼	20½
12	7	Esmere Vacuum .80)	14¼	14¼	14¼	14¼
40¾	29½	Evans Products (1)	30⅜	29	30⅛	30
8¼	4⅜	Exchange Buffet	5¼	5¼	5¼	5½

—F—

18½	11½	Fairbanks pf	12¼	11½	11½	12⅛
53⅜	34⅜	Fairbanks Morse	46¼	45¼	46¼	45½
155	122½	Fairbanks M 6% pf (6)	140	140	140	37
41½	31⅜	Fajardo Sug	35	34¼	35	37
25	19½	Fed Lt & Trac	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜	21¼
12¼	7⅜	Fed Motor Tr (.10b)	9⅞	9⅝	9¾	9⅞
5½	4¼	Fed Screw (4)	4	4	4	..
4½	2½	Fed Water Serv	3⅛	3	3⅛	3
25½	20½	Fed'd Dept Sto (1)	23	22¾	23	22½
49½

Business and Industry

Value of 90 P. C. of 100 Chief Imports in 1935 Exceeds 1934

Commerce and Finance

Chile Now Offers Interest Payment $4.75 Per $1000

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 24—Autonomous Institute for the Amortization of the Public Debt of the Republic of Chile announces formal declaration of interest payments at the rate of $4.75 per $1000 bond, in settlement of the two oldest unpaid coupons which include 13 direct or guaranteed external loans of the Republic, outstanding in the principal amount of over $200,000,000.

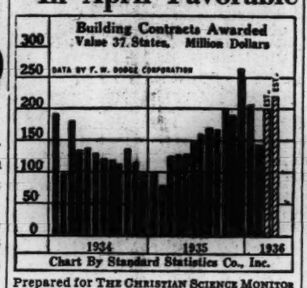
The offer is to holders of bonds or notes of the following loans: Republic of Chile 20-year 7 per cent external loan sinking fund bonds, dated Nov. 1, 1922; Republic of Chile 6 per cent external sinking fund bonds, dated Oct. 1, 1926; Republic of Chile 6 per cent external sinking fund bonds, dated Feb. 1, 1927; Republic of Chile railway refunding sinking fund 6 per cent external bonds, dated Jan. 1, 1928; Republic of Chile external loan sinking fund 6 per cent bonds, dated Sept. 1, 1928; Republic of Chile external loan sinking fund 6 per cent bonds, dated March 1, 1929; Republic of Chile external loan sinking fund 6 per cent bonds, dated May 1, 1930; Water Company of Valparaiso 6 per cent bonds, guaranteed loan of 1915, dated Dec. 8, 1915; Mortgage Bank of Chile guaranteed sinking fund 6½ per cent bonds, dated June 30, 1925; Mortgage Bank of Chile guaranteed sinking fund 6¾ per cent bonds of 1926, dated June 30, 1926; Mortgage Bank of Chile guaranteed sinking fund 6 per cent bonds of 1928, dated April 30, 1928; Mortgage Bank of Chile guaranteed sinking fund 6 per cent bonds of 1929, dated May 1, 1929; and Mortgage Bank of Chile guaranteed five-year 6 per cent agricultural notes of 1926, dated Dec. 31, 1926.

With respect to the Republic of Chile and Water Company of Valparaiso bond issues, coupons should be presented to the New York correspondent of the Institute, namely, J. Henry Schroder Trust Company, 46 William Street, New York, together with letters of transmittal which will be furnished upon request. Amounts payable after 1936 to bondholders accepting the form of service established by Law 5580 will be published in January of each year.

The Foreign Bondholders Protective Council, Inc., of which J. Reuben Clark Jr. is president, issued a statement yesterday reiterating the stand taken by the council in March in advising holders of Chilean bonds affected not to accept the payments offered by the Chilean Government.

The sixth and concluding article on the pamphlet issued by the Public Affairs Committee, Washington, D. C., on income and economic progress is to be found on Page 2.

Building Outlook In April Favorable



Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BUILDING as a whole is expected to score marked improvement during the current month. In addition to the usual seasonal influences, awards undoubtedly will reflect the release of a substantial amount of contracts postponed because of unfavorable weather.

The greatest gains are expected in the residential field, where fundamental conditions have shown consistent improvement.

Fire Insurance Firms Sell Bonds, Buy More Stocks

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 24—Comparing the distribution of fire insurance company investments of 1930 to 1935, a sharp reduction in holdings of bonds and an increase in holdings of stocks is disclosed, particularly in the industrial field, according to Standard Statistics.

While the increase was partly the result of a more rapid gain in the prices of industrial stocks, it also indicated new purchases in the field, representing a partial switch from bonds.

The following table compares the proportion of various investments in company portfolio and also gives the distribution of common stocks as of Dec. 31:

	Per cent 1935	Per cent 1930
Cash	6.7	5.5
U. S. Govt. securities	9.8	8.9
Real estate, mtgs. & loans	5.4	6.1
Bonds (excluding govt.)	22.9	30.0
Stocks	55.2	51.5
Insurance	16.1	12.5
Bank	3.9	5.5
Railroad, common	3.6	7.4
Railroad, preferred	2.3	2.4
Utility, common	3.8	4.1
Utility, preferred	4.3	4.1
Industrial, common	17.3	11.6
Industrial, preferred	4.7	4.0

Investment policies of fire insurance companies are not uniform, of course, and individual analysis is necessary to the proper determination of probable future investment prospects. Average diversification indicated for the 20 companies covered in this survey as of the close of 1935, however, showed that due consideration was given to both income and appreciation factors.

Chamber Weighs Heavy Increase In Import Trade

WASHINGTON, April 24 (AP)—A Heavy increase in the American import trade, including a wide range of agricultural products, was reported today by the Chamber of Commerce of the United States in a review of this branch of trade for 1935.

The foreign commerce section of the chamber attributed the increases to "non-resort by this country to wide arbitrary controls of import trade; returning domestic industrial activity, and the scarcity and high price levels of some foodstuffs."

Nearly 90 per cent of the 100 chief imports were larger than in 1934 in terms of value, the chamber reported, while in terms of quantity, 86 per cent of the leading imports were larger.

The largest quantity of coffee ever brought into the United States in a year—1,750,000,000 pounds—was imported during 1935, the review said.

This was 15 per cent in excess of the 1934 imports and 10 per cent greater than the 1930-34 average.

Other agricultural imports listed were: 38,870,000 bushels of wheat, 43,242,000 bushels of corn, 339,000 tons of wheat by-product feeds, 320,623,000 pounds of barley malt, 231,000,000 pounds of tapioca, sago and arrowroot.

"Imports of butter, attracted by high prices, were comparatively heavy, totaling 22,675,000 pounds in 1935, a quantity in excess of the 1934 imports by 1,948 (CQ) per cent."

American consumption of crude rubber set a record in 1935 with imports of 1,045,000,000 pounds. Imports of tin totaled 143,938,000 pounds, greatest since 1931.

"Indication of recovery in the United States," the chamber commented, "may be found in the record imports of diamonds, both for adornment and for industrial purposes. Our imports for 1935 amounted to 1,365,000 carats, by far the largest quantity ever imported."

"Imports of raw silk increased from 56,379,000 pounds in 1934 to 67,675,000 pounds in 1935, a gain of 20 per cent; still 5 per cent below the five-year average imports. Cotton cloth imports were the largest since 1925, amounting to 63,674,000 square yards., 53.3 per cent above 1934 and 74.4 per cent above the five-year average. Of this amount, 58.7 per cent came from Japan and 14.6 per cent from the United Kingdom. Cotton floor coverings also made a substantial gain, increasing 26 per cent over 1934 and 58 per cent above the 1930-34 five-year average quantity imported.

"In 1935 our imports of standard newsprint paper were the largest since 1929, amounting to 4,766,631,000 pounds. Imports of wood pulp, totaling 3,847,666,000 pounds, have been exceeded only once, in 1930, and were 7 per cent above 1934 and 11 per cent above the five-year average."

The World's Business

Need for Facts on Unemployment—A. F. of L. Estimates—Impossible to Theorize Upon Them

By H. B. E.

ASKED to name the main problem facing the United States today, the response of nine out of 10 persons would doubtless be: unemployment and relief. I would be among the nine. The subject, consequently, should be the chief preoccupation of the economic commentator. But his trouble is to find the facts upon which to appraise the dimensions of the problem. In this space the absence of reliable data has often been remarked upon. I am tempted to return to the subject by the announcement of an important WPA project to find "a permanent cure" for unemployment. What would be far more useful would be another census similar to the one undertaken in April, 1930. Such a census, to my view, would get rid of a number of erroneous and unsettling impressions which the reliance upon bare estimates and interpretations of these estimates have left in the public mind. It is not enough to say, as the President did in his recent relief message, "I shall not confuse my discussion by a multitude of figures." No understanding of the problem is possible without those figures, let alone a "cure," which must depend upon a preliminary and correct diagnosis.

The 1930 census showed 3,188,000 unemployed in April of that year. Since then the public has had to be content with the estimates of private bodies. The two upon which most observers lean are those of the American Federation of Labor and the National Industrial Conference Board. The latter, an employers' organization, includes in its estimate persons on work relief. As those on work relief cannot be accounted as reabsorbed in industry, I prefer the figure of the American Federation of Labor. For March, 1933, which the researchers are united in regarding as the low point in joblessness, the A. F. of L. used to rely upon an estimate of 13,689,000. It has since changed this estimate—an example, incidentally, of how rough these approximations are. Nowadays the March, 1933, figure is given at 15,470,000.

This was three years ago. The latest figure for unemployment put out by the American Federation of Labor is 12,716,000. Thus there has been a reduction in unemployment of 2,754,000 between March, 1933, and March, 1936. Within this period, according to President Roosevelt, "more than 5,000,000 more people were added to the ranks of the employed." The statement has been endorsed by the National Industrial Conference Board, which puts the exact figure at 5,413,000. How can we reconcile the 5,413,000 of re-employment with the 2,754,000 reduction of unemployment reported by the A. F. of L.? We can only guess. In the intervening three years there must have been well over 1,000,000 new recruits to the jobless army, the recurits coming from schools and colleges. One of the most shocking aspects of the unemployment problem, to which I shall return presently, is the lack of jobs for the country's youth. We might add another 1,000,000 for "errors and omissions," as they say in business documents.

People are troubled because in three years of mighty effort so little impression has been made on the total of unemployment. They contrast the 5,000,000 of re-employment with the great advance in industrial production. Between March, 1933 and March, 1936 industrial production has gone up 60 per cent. Such a great increase in work should, it is felt, have taken a great many more jobless off the unemployment roster than it actually did. What has been happening may be summarized:

1. American industry during the depression worked on part time. When business came came back, employers were able to put part time men on full time. Thus a bigger output could be obtained without adding to the labor force.
2. Employers and employees contributed during this depression to retain a larger number of employees than were actually needed. Among employers such a retention of surplus labor was a charitable undertaking. Empolyees "shared the work." In the recent upturn much of the spare labor carried on industry's pay rolls has been put to work, thereby adding to output but not labor force. In other cases the spare labor has been dropped. Especially has this been the case among the older workers, who have been transferred to the relief rolls, and younger men taken on in their place. Thus there would be no net increase in re-employment.

These two factors should be borne in mind before coming to any premature conclusion about an alleged defect of the machine age or an alleged incapacity of the capitalistic system as regards the absorption of jobless. Yet a certain defeatism has crept into the President's recent utterances. About a year ago he used to argue more or less like a technocrat—that machines were robbing men of jobs. Now, still seeming to feel that the lag in reabsorption is due to some defect in the system, he calls for the compulsory retirement of young and old workers. This he did in his address to the youth in his Baltimore speech.

In the newest phase Mr. Roosevelt seems to have been affected by what is called the "lump of labor" fallacy. The believers in this fallacy argue as if there were only a fixed amount of work to go around. The fact is, of course, that there is no limit to the amount of possible work, and that the machine is constantly creating employment opportunities, as it has done in the past.

Such hobby—horse riding in respect of the unemployment problem, I suggest, tends to obscure a commonsense approach to it. The President, who was talking to the youth, missed an opportunity of calling attention to one of the main reasons for the inability of youth to obtain jobs. This is the past negligence and present unwillingness of industry to take on enough young men for training either as apprentices or as what are known in England as "articled pupils." This would have been a more practical approach to re-employment than either the appeal for a great re-employment drive or the call for the retirement of young and old workers. In some lines of business today there is a shortage of trained young men in the professions as there is of skilled labor. In New York a while ago an executive of a mining company told me that he had scoured New York for a couple of young engineers to take two vacant positions in its Cuban property. He couldn't find them. "Isn't it partly the fault of industry itself?" I hazarded, being able, from long acquaintance, to talk frankly. "Partly," he admitted, "but, remember, for many weary months we were struggling with the problem of survival, and we had no time to think of training youngsters for a future which didn't seem to exist for us."

But explanations and panaceas are simply shots in the dark so long as the present shroud hangs over the facts. No figure, according to the President, "can be even approximately accurate, because of the impossibility of an exact definition of what constitutes unemployment." But in April, 1930, the census was coupled with the definitions. It would be much more helpful, and would, I think, help to lay some of the current bogeys, if the quest for a "permanent cure" were to give place to a new census.

Brokers' Loans Off $11,000,000 in Week

WASHINGTON, April 24 (AP)—Loans on securities to brokers and dealers, held by weekly reporting member banks in New York City, were reported by the Federal Reserve Board to have totaled $1,036,000,000 for the week ended yesterday, a decrease of $11,000,000 for the week.

Loans for the corresponding week a year ago totaled $847,000,000.

Distribution for the week, with comparisons for the previous week and the corresponding week a year ago, were:

(000 omitted)

In New York City	$969,000	$980,000	$791,000
Outside N. Y. City	67,000	67,000	56,000

Carloadings Trend Continues to Climb

WASHINGTON, April 24 (AP)—The Association of American Railroads reported today loadings of revenue freight for the week ending last Saturday totaled 642,657 cars.

This was an increase of 20,519 cars, or 3.3 per cent, compared with the preceding week; an increase of 31,516, or 5.2 per cent compared with a year ago, and an increase of 50,952 or 8.6 per cent, compared with two years ago.

Will the Eastern Roads Gain or Lose From 2-Cent Fare?

By Harold M. Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 24—While the cut from 3.6 cents to 2 cents a mile in basic passenger fares which the Interstate Commerce Commission has ordered appears to be a heavy gamble on the theory that lower prices will automatically bring larger volume, its effect may be smaller than expected. The percentage of gross revenues obtained from passenger fares in 1935 for the principal passenger-carrying roads involved was as follows:

Road	Per cent of gross obtained from passenger revenue
Long Island	70
New Haven	32
New York Central	18.5
Pennsylvania	16.6
Baltimore & Ohio	7.5

How Revenue Is Affected

By no means all of this revenue would be affected. A large proportion of these roads' passenger business now travels at special reduced rates. Brooks' Earnings Indicator, widely used in the street here as a railroad statistical service, has estimated that, without counting any added traffic, the roads would lose the following percentages of their passenger revenue:

New Haven	8.6
New York Central	16.0
Pennsylvania	23
Baltimore & Ohio	32

Multiplying the above two figures together, we have the following effect on the gross revenues of the proposed cut, taking no account of increased business.

Road	Per cent of gross obtained from passengers	Brooks estimate loss of in passenger revenue*	Estimated cut in gross revenues*
New Haven	32	8.6	29.2
New York Central	18.5	16.0	15.3
Pennsylvania	16.6	23	12.8
Baltimore & Ohio	7.5	32	5.1

*No allowance for increased traffic.

The whole argument obviously turns on the amount of traffic which would be pulled in by the fare cuts. The commutation and excursion fares now in effect indicate the road's acceptance of the general principle of lower price, larger volume. In fact, the president of only one of the roads, has gone on record condemning the commission's order in general. They are apparently sincere in favoring rate reductions, though obviously not as severe as those ordered, but apparently were unable to co-operate in anticipating the commission.

Need Big Traffic Increase

They contend, in objecting to the cut, that the successful experiments of southern, western, and British railways are not applicable. Two important question marks apparently stand in the way of an answer to whether, as the roads assert, they would be badly hurt, or as the commission feels, they would be benefitted. One is the question of how elastic is the demand for straight railway fares. The eastern roads indicate that theirs is either necessitous business demand or a comparatively wealthy demand which cares less than people in the South and West about fares. The New Yorker recently commented to the effect that the eastern roads don't seem to be interested in the two-cent sort of passenger. The other question is how much added expense would be incurred by added traffic.

To roads join issue directly with the idea of the commission, expressed in its Feb. 29 order, that one more passenger per car would enable passenger traffic to care for itself. They assert that their basic-fare traffic would have to increase 53 per cent on the New Haven, 42 per cent on the New York Central, 44 on the Pennsylvania and 33 per cent on the Long Island, in order to offset the increased expense with increased revenue. The implication is that passenger traffic on these roads is already more nearly at the "saturation point," where an increase would necessitate additional equipment and schedules than in other parts of the country.

B. & O.'s Position

A further contention is that the unit out-of-pocket cost of carrying passengers on these roads is larger than elsewhere because the runs are shorter and the terminal costs are proportionately higher. It is further alleged that since Baltimore & Ohio's passenger business produces only about 75 per cent of its gross revenue, it has little at stake; moreover, it is alleged that B. & O.'s passenger facilities have seldom known capacity traffic, whereas the greater frequency with which other eastern roads "pack them in" means that any appreciable growth in traffic resulting from the lower rates will immediately require more equipment or heavier schedules.

Sympathy in the Street is very definitely divided on the political and economic aspects of the situation. The soundness of the economic principle of lowering rates in order to attract traffic is generally accepted, and some financial authorities have been urging the roads for several years to make cuts similar to those the Commission is trying to force on them. But opinios on the legal aspects of the case is almost similarly uniform in favor of the roads in their assertion that the order is an unwarranted "assumption of managerial power." Hence it is generally hoped here that the roads will carry the case to litigation. However, severe censure has been generally meted out to them for not having made voluntary reductions earlier in anticipation of such a Washington move.

Effect on Bus Business

It is not apparently expected that the rail cut will seriously hurt bus business. In some cases the new rail fares ordered will be below the bus fares, in other cases above. In the former cases the bus fares will probably be dropped. In general it is thought that the bus lines, rather than having taken business from the rails, have originated, through low rates, a volume of business which previously did not travel at all.

According to the annual statistical number of Bus Transportation, gross revenues of bus operators in 1935 of $393,000,000 were 10 per cent in excess of rail passenger revenue. Common carrier interstate buses are now under jurisdiction of the Interstate Commerce Commission in accord with the Motor Carrier Act of 1935.

Auto Output Best Since April, 1930

By the Associated Press

Detroit, April 24

WARD'S Automotive Reports estimated today that automobile plant production for the current week had reached the highest level since April 1930. It placed production at 115,340 units this week, compared with 113,535 a week ago.

Ward's placed Chrysler output this week at 25,795 assemblies against 25,070 last week; Ford at 26,040 compared with 25,540 a week ago and General Motors at 48,050 against 47,675.

Cram's Reports, Inc., estimated this week's output at 120,519 units, compared with 119,834 a week ago and 110,970 in the comparable week of 1935.

Chrysler's Profit For the Quarter Best in History

NEW YORK, April 24 (AP)—Chrysler Corporation reported net profit of $11,453,439 in the first quarter of 1936, equal to $2.65 a share on the capital stock. This was the largest amount ever earned in a similar period in the company's history.

Directors declared a dividend of $1.50 a share, payable June 30 to stock of record June 1. In the previous quarter $1 a share was paid.

In the first quarter of 1935 earnings amounted to $9,163,182, or $2.12 a share, and in the comparable quarter in 1934 net profit was $3,303,850, equal to 76 cents a share. In the first quarter of 1933 the company had a deficit of $3,038,081.

During the first three months this year the company sold 239,867 passenger and commercial vehicles against 247,631 in the same period a year ago. The dollar value totaled $148,463,735, compared with $149,949,990 a year earlier.

Cash and marketable securities on hand as of March 31 amounted to $69,966,453, an increase of $10,848,866 during the three months. Net current assets totaled $76,507,010 on March 31, an increase of $15,203,918 since the first of the year. Depreciation and amortization amounting to $4,368,485 were charged to operations during the first three months, against $7,466,343 charged for these items in the first quarter of 1936.

In issuing the report, Walter P. Chrysler, chairman of the board, forecast a high rate of operations throughout the spring. He said:

"The seasonal distribution of our business this year, as compared with previous years, has been affected by the introduction of new models in November, rather than in January, as heretofore. The indications are that this change will result in a more even distribution of production throughout the year.

"A substantial increase in retail deliveries during the first quarter was accomplished with a first-quarter production approximating that of last year. This resulted from producing during the fourth quarter of 1935 cars for dealers' stocks formerly crowded into the first-quarter production. Dealers' stocks, relative to the current rate of retail deliveries, indicate that a high rate of production will be maintained throughout the spring, with consequent benefit to employment."

Reserve Balances Expand $109,000,000 During Past Week

WASHINGTON, April 24 (AP)—The Federal Reserve Board reported member bank reserve balances increased $109,000,000 during the week ended April 22, bringing the total to about $2,640,000,000 in excess of legal requirements.

The upturn was occasioned by a retransfer of $105,000,000 of Treasury cash from Reserve banks to commercial institutions, coupled with a return of $17,000,000 of money in circulation.

The inward flow of gold again continued normal during the week, which witnessed an increase of $9,000,000 to stocks, bringing the total to $10,209,000,000.

The condition statement showed the daily average volume of Federal Reserve bank credit outstanding during the week ended April 22 was $2,482,000,000, a decrease of $4,000,000 compared with the preceding week and an increase of $5,000,000 compared with the corresponding week in 1935.

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April 24, 1936

Puerto Rican Bill Aimed to Silence Independence Cry

(Continued from Page 1)

people. At least, that is how administration leaders think a referendum would turn out. Should the result be a clear-cut mandate for independence, the Roosevelt administration could and would interpose no objection, feeling that the declared will of the Puerto Rican people should be followed. But the leaders cannot imagine the islanders voting for independence on the terms now offered them, which mean almost certain economic ruin within two or three years.

In a word, the Administration appears to be seeking to avoid in Puerto Rico what happened in the Philippines, which was the building up over a long period of an overwhelming independence movement, largely because the United States constantly refused to consider the independence question.

Basis of Independence

The major hitch in these strategic plans is that the terms on which independence is offered is so transparently damaging to Puerto Rico that the independence leaders might well be the first to denounce them. The bill was introduced by Senator Millard F. Tydings (D) of Maryland, chairman of the Senate Committee on Territories and Insular Affairs, stands approved by the Administration, and is understood to have been discussed and approved in the Cabinet.

It provides for a period of interim commonwealth government, as in the case of the Philippines, but only for four years. During the second year of the commonwealth, the United States would assess against Puerto Rican products a duty equal to 25 per cent of the American tariff rate. The third year it would be 50 per cent, and in the fourth year 75 per cent.

Upon the coming of independence, full American tariff rates would apply to all Puerto Rican products unless some trade agreement had supervened. Immigration statutes would also shut out Puerto Ricans from the United States and its dependencies, thus ending a vital outlet for the Island's teeming millions.

Approval Is Doubted

With the loss of the American market, it is easy to foresee that hard times would descend on the island, probably when the first 25 per cent duty was applied. Thus it is difficult to imagine Puerto Ricans voting for independence on these terms, and few authorities here expect it.

At the same time, they feel that conditions in the island are extremely unsatisfactory, and that the United States needs "a renewal of its mandate." Corruption and abuse of politics are rife there, it is charged. The United States spends $1,000,000 a month for relief in Puerto Rico, it is computed, and last year provided a reconstruction program, to cost $26,000,000. Yet things improved little, if any, and nationalist agitation spread.

Island Leader Protests

Parties fall into three major groups, the majority coalition party, which favors statehood rather than independence. The present delegate to Congress, Santiago Iglesias, is an outspoken opponent of independence. The Liberty Party, headed by Senator Luis Munoz Marin, stands in well with the Roosevelt Administration and has received many favors. Senator Marin, in Washington, complained in shocked surprise at the independence bill:

"It provides for ruining the people of Puerto Rico entirely before the date set for the beginning of independence. The bill fails to recognize the large responsibility of the United States for the disastrous economic situation prevailing in Puerto Rico, developed under the indifference or protection of the former governments of the United States.

"The bill is not worth being taken seriously, either by Puerto Ricans or continental Americans."

Senator Marin said a bill for real independence would provide for production and consumption in Puerto Rico of most of its food or clothing, with imports from the United States of wheat, cotton, machinery, metals and other commodities not produced in the island, while American markets would be open to Puerto Rican surpluses.

An Open Question

But whether the United States would be willing to grant independence on these terms, any more than it did to the Philippines, is open to doubt — and dependent in large measure upon the lobby pressure of farm groups, notably sugar, which supported Philippine independence.

The condition in the islands which the strategy behind the Tydings bill aims to remove, springs partly from the assassination of Colonel Riggs, for it is gravely doubted whether a conviction against his assassin can be secured. Moreover, in Senator Tydings's words in the Senate yesterday, "the elections in Puerto Rico are disgraceful, corrupt and fraudulent. . . . The Legislature has not set about investigating the fraud or taken any substantial step to correct it. It is perfectly apparent that the election to be held this year is going to reek with fraud and will not be worthy the name of an election, because in province after province, in division after division, more people who are over 21 years of age are registered than actually live in the precinct or division or district.

"The American system is not functioning adequately in Puerto Rico."

Second Big Issue

While the practical motive of cleaning up Puerto Rican affairs lies behind the independence bill, there is also broad recognition that if the people want independence they should have it, Senator Tydings said: "One reason why the option is proposed to be given to the people of Puerto Rico is that it is in line with present-day American policy, Pan-American policy, the repeal of the Platt Amendment, Filipino independence, and a wider measure of co-operation and democracy to the people who are associated with us and those who are under our flag as well.

Should the step be taken, it would mark a major recession of the United States from territory-holding and the acceptance of responsibility in the Caribbean. It would not mean the retrogression of national defense, for the bill proposes the retention of American naval bases there, notably the Culebra Naval Reservation and other bases and fueling stations. The Virgin Islands and Guantanamo Bay, in Cuba, would also be retained.

But the assumption of territorial responsibility, as obtained from the Spanish-American war, would be at an end and an era in American history might be marked finis.

Inch-Long Light Glows Like Sun

Wide World

Capillary Lamps Under Inspection

Miss June Spong of General Electric Examines Illumination Effect Through Glass Filter

New Wonders of Research

By the Natural Science Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Energy Reduced, Brilliance Increased

Light much more brilliant in proportion to the size of its source than that of the sun, but radiating from a lamp only an inch long has been developed by engineers of the General Electric Company at Cleveland, Ohio.

Known as a capillary lamp, the new development is made with both air and water-cooled systems. It can emit about three times as much light for the electric energy consumed, as the average incandescent bulb. Water-cooled lamps only about an inch long will supply as much illumination as the conventional 1000-watt filament lamp.

It has been found that by raising the pressure within the lamps, the production of red rays is increased to such an extent that it is possible to obtain as much red from these tiny lamps as exists in sunlight.

Light from air-cooled capillary lamps is rather deficient in red rays and hence is unsuited for uses where color discrimination is important. It is possible, however, to place the air-cooled lamps inside bulbs coated with fluorescent powder, giving considerable improvement.

Eventually, engineers feel, this may result in a light akin to daylight. They stand firm in the belief that some day they will be able to duplicate natural daylight exactly in the laboratory.

Soap Explained but Not Changed

The recent meeting of chemists in Kansas City apparently solved the mystery behind that "painful" washing experience to which Johnny submits each morning, even though they couldn't reach a decision on the value or nonvalue of alcohol diluted gasoline.

The simple procedure of washing a schoolboys ears has always involved considerable mystery regarding what there is in soap which makes it clean. "It's a process of electrification," says the Associated Press, reporting W. M. Rubain and L. B. Jensen of Swift & Co.'s research laboratory.

The researchers found that soaps are capable of electrifying such materials as carbon (soot), grease and rust, making their removal with water a simple process. But the sad part of the report from Johnny's point of view reads,

"No other substance has been found which is as good a general cleansing agent as soap."

Jeweler Required as Toolmaker

Dull knives can still cut cheese, dull hoes can cut weeds, but a dull circular saw of the type used for sawing rock is worse than useless. It's teeth are not sharpened, however, by usual saw-sharpening methods. Such biting members, instead of being sharply filed points, are carefully cut diamonds.

In a London tool-making establishment, what is thought to be one of the world's largest circular stone saws, was recently completed. Six feet in diameter, it possesses the finest set of jeweled teeth imaginable, 160 carefully set diamonds, each weighing about half a caret. It is soon to go into use for cutting Westmoreland slate, when factory officials complete their almost microscopical examination of its dentition.

© International

Diamond-Toothed Saw for Slate Cutting

When Frost Comes Out of Ground

Cracked and heaved concrete pavements, holes and bumps in macadam highways throughout the northern states indicate the passing of one of the most severe winters in recent years, according to a bulletin from the National Geographic Society. Most of these outward manifestations are disclosed as due to tiny ice crystals in the soil, which have a lifting power of several tons to the square foot. Though barely visible to the naked eye, physicists have found that these crystals increase in tremendous numbers during the winter, acting as innumerable tiny jack-screws.

Search Organized for Arctic Island

Sannikoff Island, north of Siberia, will attract a party of explorers on the Soviet ice breaker Sadko this summer, bent on solving the mystery of whether there is such a dot of land or not.

The island is marked on maps of the Arctic at about 79 degrees north latitude and 145 degrees east longitude, but outside of a Siberian merchant named Sannikoff, who reported its position in 1810, no one has ever seen it. Sannikoff reported at the time that he could not approach closer than 12 miles to the island, and that it was a land of high mountains.

Last year the Sadko investigated the mystery of "Gilles Land," said to be located north of Spitsbergen and reported, "It's only another Polar mirage."

Earth Made to Vibrate Under Radio

Prof. E. V. Appleton, English physicist who discovered the so-called Appleton layer of the ionosphere, recently told the Literary and Philosophical Society of Manchester that the powerful radiocasting stations in putting their programs on the air, set up radio oscillations which set the whole earth vibrating. "Particularly is that outer envelope of the atmosphere put to work," he said, "as a rebroadcasting station that probably sends our music and speech out into space." These disturbances may even heat the ionosphere to a slight degree, he disclosed, though the area affected is large and the effect would be thinly distributed.

Tax Bill Delay Puts Congress Ending Far Off

(Continued from Page 1)

cratic Ways and Means Committee member to join the Republicans in their attack on the tax measure, charged the bill would shake the "foundation of the country's business structure."

The "windfall" tax feature of the bill, to recapture impounded processing taxes would, he warned, "put out of business a great majority of over 100 pork processors and leave the packing industry practically in the hands of the large monopolistic group."

The House met an hour earlier to speed discussion on the measure today, but half of this time was lost on a quorum call forced by Republican obstructionists.

Blames Farm Plan Foes

Starting the debate in the House yesterday, Robert L. Doughton (D) of North Carolina, chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, sought to link opposition to the new tax with opponents of the Administration's farm program.

"The benefits that have come to agriculture under the AAA and the policies of the present Administration," he said, "are so manifest and evident that I cannot see how anyone would dare to refuse to aid in carrying forward a program for the benefit of agriculture."

After reciting alleged improvements in farm income in the Roosevelt Administration, Mr. Doughton continued:

"Our Republican friends opposing the enactment of this bill may desire to return to the old order but I am confident the great mass of American people favor continuing the 'New Deal' and a 'square deal' for the farmers."

"Windfall" and Surplus

Of the "windfall tax," Mr. Doughton said:

"The tax is an income tax imposed on unjust enrichment accruing to any person from shifting to others the burden of federal excise taxes."

On the tax on undistributed income he said, in part:

"The primary purpose of the proposal to substitute for our present corporation income, capital stock and excess profits taxes a corporation income tax based upon the corporate earnings required by the corporation are, first, to eliminate the present inequalities of our taxation of business profits as between incorporated and unincorporated business; second to remove a very important source of tax avoidance that inheres in our present income tax laws; and third, as a consequence of the elimination of the inequalities and sources of tax avoidance to increase the federal revenues to the extent necessary to balance the regular budget—that is, to balance all federal expenditures other than those made for purposes of relief.

Fundamental Justice

"The proposed change in our corporation form of taxes is one of fundamental justice. It simply means that the Government will take a neutral position between those doing business in corporate form and those doing business as a partnership or individuals. It is based upon sound principle of ability to pay. It is placing a tax where it will least impose hardships or burdens. It is a reform that should have been adopted long ago. Its equity and soundness can not be challenged."

Representative Allen T. Treadway of Massachusetts opening the opposition attacked the whole tax measure. It was impossible to conjecture what the new bill would raise in revenue, he declared, and prophesied that the present bill, if passed, would be followed by another revenue measure next year.

The only beneficiaries would be "high-priced lawyers and accountants who will be obliged to lead their clients through the maze created to further harass business and the taxpayer."

'Internationale' Sung In Spanish Cortes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MADRID—The Socialist "Internationale" has been sung in the Spanish Cortes for the first time. The occasion was a purely preliminary meeting to fill temporarily the Speaker's chair which was occupied by Admiral Juan de Carranza y Garrido, eldest member of the House.

After the requisite formalities had been complied with, a Socialist deputy asked the Admiral, whose strong monarchical sentiments are well known, to lead the assembly with a cheer for the republic.

On his emphatic refusal the assembly rose and gave a loud "Viva," and Socialists and Communists then joined in the "Internationale."

Poet Backs Santee Project

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBIA, S. C. — Archibald Rutledge, South Carolina's poet laureate, in a letter to the House of Representatives, expressed regret for his criticism of the Santee-Cooper hydroelectric and navigation project, and declared he would not have taken this unfavorable attitude had he known the General Assembly had endorsed it. Mr. Rutledge, a resident of Mercersburg, Penna., expressed his appreciation to the House for adopting a resolution affirming his right to express his views following the introduction of a bill in the Senate to abolish his post.

Alberta Farmers Awaiting Social Credit Dividends

(Continued from Page 1)

don't heed the warning—that he will need 18 months to get his system working, probably he will not face a political crisis for some time yet.

The Prime Minister himself laughs at all these fears. When you talk to him you begin to understand for the first time what has happened in Alberta and what is likely to happen.

Something Unique

This man is alone in Canadian politics and quite unique. He faces you across his desk in the stately Paliament Buildings, a mountain of genial flesh. His enormous head is completely bald and glistens like a china egg. His face is utterly white and smooth and immobile as if it had never felt the wind and the sun of the Alberta prairies. He makes you think inevitably of an ageless Buddha, brooding over some temple in the Orient.

And the unquestioning confidence of the man, the sublime certainty of success, overpowers one, bears one down, makes one doubt his ordinary judgment and all the orthodox theories of government and economics. With Mr. Aberhart it is all so simple, so natural, so obvious, so free of any sort of legal or economic difficulty, that you can hardly resist him.

Plausible

It is not hard to understand how this high school teacher, with nothing but a radio and Major Douglas' books on Social Credit, has taken charge of one of Canada's richest western provinces.

Mr. Aberhart paints a beautiful economic picture, with most of the details left out. Frankly, he admits that. The details were for Major Douglas, who was to come out to Alberta from England to devise the Social Credit program, but who has recently said he would not come. Mr.Aberhart is the promoter, organizer, prophet. Experts will have to make the system work. Mr. Aberhart has no doubt about their ability to do it.

All that has to be done now, he says, is to balance Alberta's current budget. Once that is done, once the financiers of the world and the Alberta public have been convinced that the Government intends no repudiation or breach of contract, then it will be possible to start paying social dividends at the rate of $10,000,000 a month—right away.

Credit System

When one asks how—even assuming that Social Credit is sound in theory—one single province can set up the system when it has no control of currency or of trade and commerce under the Constitution of this nation, Mr. Aberhart gives his explanation: He does not propose to touch currency. His dividends will be paid out in credit, transferrable by cheque on a provincial government office or bank. The dividends, in fact, will form a parallel medium of exchange, operating right along with the Canadian dollar. And the Province, he says, has absolute power to handle credit in this fashion.

As for business, a provincial government, in his opinion, can fix the selling price of all commodities and that is essential to his plan. Without price control, of course, prices would soar as soon as the Government pumped the first $10,000,000 into purchasing power in Alberta.

Politicians Waiting

These are Mr. Aberhart's legal conclusions. If the Social Credit system is ever fully attempted, they will be tested in the courts. If Mr. Aberhart is wrong, if the province cannot control credit and business, then Social Credit cannot be established provincially. The experiment will collapse.

All over Canada politicians are awaiting the answer to this question. If Mr. Aberhart should somehow succeed in paying basic dividends to all his citizens, simply as a matter of right, as their share of the provincial income, the movement inevitably would spread. Other provinces, discontented under their existing governments, are ripe for just some such program. But if Mr. Aberhart fails all monetary reform proposals in this part of the country will suffer. Advocates of orthodox finance will point effectively to Alberta as the horrible example of dangerous experiment.

College Head Decries Liberal Arts Course

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPARTANBURG, S. C.—The liberal arts system of education is doomed because it is not sufficiently practical to cope with present conditions, W. P. Jacobs, president of Presbyterian College, Clinton, S. C., recently told members of the Spartanburg County Education Association. He added with equal emphasis that colleges must quit buying athletes "like beef on the hoof."

The speaker discussed the principles which should be applied to better fit the youth of today for the future. "Many students are in college who should not be there, for they show by their attitude that they have no use for an education," he asserted. He further stressed the fact that students are fitting themselves for the professions of teaching, medicine and law, all of which are, he declared, already overcrowded fields.

Presbyterian College, Mr. Jacobs said, is trying to remedy the situation by encouraging students to refrain from pursuing their education aims into fields which are already overcrowded and where no opportunity for the exercise of their talents is available.

Alabama Dry Law Stands Unchanged Under Wet Attack

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BIMINGHAM, Ala., April 24—Alabama's bone-dry prohibition laws withstood all assaults in the special session of the Legislature which ended April 18. All efforts to legalize liquor and tax it under the guise of a revenue measure for the benefit of the schools failed. In fact an economy bloc gained control of the Legislature and no tax measures of any description were passed.

Gov. Bibb Graves had called the legislators for the express purpose of providing increased revenues for the schools. As legalization of liquor was not included in the call, a two-thirds majority would have been required to enact a wet bill. The wets were unable to muster this majority for any one bill, being divided as to whether intoxicants should be sold through state stores or through the usual retail outlets.

Alabama thus remains one of the few states where the sale of light wines and beer is not legalized. The wets charge that liquor is being sold freely, especially in the larger cities, but in every election the drys with a preponderance of rural strength have won. The drys succeeded in passing a resolution calling on the Governor to enforce the prohibition laws in Montgomery, where laxity had been reported.

Local Classified

United States and Canada

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GOOD home, food, attention given child; schools and church accessible; references exchanged. MRS. CARL YOE, 146 Madison Road, Scarsdale, N. Y. Tel. Scarsdale 2470-W.

BOARD for CHILDREN WANTED

HOME desired for child five years of age; Christian Scientist preferred. Mrs. Jewell Giron, 105 West 64th St., N. Y. C.

CAMPS AND COTTAGES

HOUSES-BUNGALOWS for rent, modern, fully furnished Long Island Sound; beautiful location, private beach, safe bathing; plenty of shade. PRINGLE, Miller Place, Long Island.

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DRESSES distinctively designed and made to personal order; responsible; expert remodeling. ANNETTE de BORRAE, 44 East 50th Street, New York City.

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*Scythia	April 26	Galway May 3	Apr. 25, 12 pm	Apr. 25, 7:30 am

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Steamship	Sailings		Mail Closes: Boston	Mail Closes: New York
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Maunganui	San Francisco	May 6	May 1, 4:00 pm	May 1, 7:30 pm

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Steamship	Sailings		Mail Closes: Boston	Mail Closes: New York
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SEE NEXT PAGE

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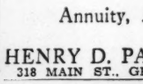
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Stephen Leeman's Pure Preserves—15 oz. jars of fine fruits: Raspberry, Strawberry, Cherry, Apricot, Peach, Green Gage, 3 jars 79c.
No. 8 jars Olives, about 5½ oz. net. Very large stuffed, 25c jar. Triple stuffed, 35c jar, and pitted, 25c jar.
Jars containing 3½ oz. Norwegian Shrimp, the very best we know anything about, 35c jar.

HOLYOKE

It's NEW!
CULOTTE
The Trouser Dress
$1.98
for: House! Garden! Hiking! Bicycling! Sportswear!
They're comfortable, practical, easy to get into, and very becoming. In fresh printed percale, shantung, pique and waffle cloth! Get a few for your house and garden activities and for sports wear later. Sizes 14 to 40.
A. Steiger & Company

CHEVROLET ■ OLDSMOBILE
Authorized
SALES & SERVICE
For Good Used Cars
■ *SEE* ■
HAMILTON'S GARAGE
PHONE RANDOLPH 0209
Cor. Plymouth and Weymouth Sts.

● Find Your Foot Comfort in Health Spot Shoes ●
A "dress up" shoe for the sensible woman who appreciates the rare combination of correct style and comfort. Come in and see our complete stock.
NAPOLEON BAIL
168 HIGH STREET
Superior Shoe Repairing

ARCH-CURVE FITTING
Now Child's Arch Preserver Shoes are built to fit high, medium, and low arches. Come see the Spring patterns.
$9.50
CHILD'S
Shoes . . . Hosiery . . . Gloves
HOLYOKE

MASSACHUSETTS

LAWRENCE

THE FIRST
and perhaps the only time you can buy
SATIN ROLLINEE SLIPS
At This Low Price
$2.10
Regular $4.00 Value
All lace trimmed
Sizes 32-44
CHERRY & WEBB'S

Real Estate and Insurance
F. M. & T. E. ANDREW
BAY STATE BUILDING

For Men's and Boys'
SWEATERS
Shop at
EARLINGTON'S
490 ESSEX STREET

Philco All Wave Radios
Columbia Bicycles
ROBERT MEIER
56 Berkeley Street Tel. 22720

LEXINGTON

FUR STORAGE
100% INSURANCE
Repairing, Cleaning, Relining
MRS. WM. A. WILKINS
35 GRANT STREET Lex. 0345
Agent for Cantor Furriers, Boston

National Vision Ray Radio
All wave table model, 7 tubes. Visible tuning makes tuning easier and more accurate. Specially priced $34.50—a $49.95 value.
HERBERT M. LAWRENCE
1777 MASS. AVE. Phone Lex. 0300

SUITS AND DRESSES
Sheers and Prints. Sizes 14 to 46.
Hosiery and Underwear, Gloves, Bags and Handkerchiefs.
MISS MACLEAN'S SPECIALTY SHOP
1839 MASS. AVENUE, LEXINGTON
Opp. Marshall's Arcade

OUR NEW DEPARTMENT
Men's, Boys' Shoes
Men's, 3.45 to 8.50 (Co-operative)
Boy's, 1.95 to 3.95 (Bob-o-link)
READY'S

LOWELL

Introduced in Our
58th BIRTHDAY SALE!
3 Lengths—Short, Medium and Long in
"World Beater" SILK HOSE
Reg. 85c Pair 68c 3 Prs. $2.00
Friday and Saturday Only!
The Bon Marché
Merchandise of MERIT only
LOWELL, MASS.

Hot Water Service $2.50 Per month
Lowell Gas Co.

Pollards
A. G. POLLARD COMPANY
This Store for Thrifty People
LOWELL'S BIGGEST, BUSIEST and BEST STORE

Cherry & Webb's
will care for and protect your FURS
for the summer
Call 1021 for cold storage rates
Morse & Beals FLORISTS
66 MERRIMACK STREET
Phone 4400

LYNN

NORGE
Rollator refrigeration
Expect MORE—Get It.
"See the NORGE before you buy."
T. W. ROGERS Co
DEPARTMENT STORE UNION STREET

Paper and ink make millions think—
Use Modern Printcraft!
★
Jackson and Phillips, Inc.
515 Washington St., Lynn • *Breakers 4956*

EVERY PURCHASE COUNTS
Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping to make the advertiser realize the value of his advertising investment.

MASSACHUSETTS

LYNN (Continued)

Goddard Bros
MARKET STREET BRE. 3737
Thursday—Friday
Saturday and Monday
Four Days Only!
For Our Anniversary Sale
Pure Silk Stockings—2 pairs for $1.00
All Perfect. Real 79c Value.
We feature them at 59c but never before at this low price

Flowers and Plants
For Mother's Day
WILLIAM MILLER & SONS
Reliable Florists
884 Western Avenue, Lynn
Breakers 1560

SPRAGUE, BREED, STEVENS & NEWHALL INC. Breakers 3400
Let the RED ARROW FLEET deliver your FUEL!

MALDEN

WE SPECIALIZE
In All Wool Knitting Yarns
A capable instructress present at Malden Store daily, 11 a. m. to 4:30 p. m.
THE JONES STORES
MALDEN MELROSE

Planning a Gift for Mother on Mothers Day
Watson Sterling
IS SOLID SILVER
Why Not Give Her Something in Silver?
GEORGE DOWNIE, *Jeweler*
28 PLEASANT STREET, MALDEN

OUR PERMANENT WAVES
Are 100% Air Cooled to Give You PERFECT COMFORT.
An Added Service We Offer at No Extra Cost with the Aid of PERMO—COOLER
Ruth E. Ash
442 MAIN STREET Tel. Malden 2797

PERMANENT WAVES
I have several methods this season to choose from. Prices to suit every pocketbook.
WILFRED BEAUTY SHOPPE
82 PLEASANT STREET
Tel. Mal. 0465-W

Dorothy Benham
MILLINERY

Malden ..... 147 Pleasant St.
Quincy ..... 1233 Hancock St.
Arlington .... 663 Mass. Ave.
Waltham .... 433 Moody St.

"Kali-Sten-Iks" America's Finest Shoes for Children
Kali-sten-iks
HIGGINS
102 Pleasant St., Malden Tel. 1487

MEDFORD

G. M. Allen's
Funeral Home
49 DUDLEY STREET
MEDFORD, MASS.
Tel. Mystic 0275

MEDFORD AUTO CO.
Incorporated
JENNEY AERO GASOLINE
"Greater Boston's Finest Service Station"
Packard Sales and Service
27 HARVARD AVE.
WEST MEDFORD
Tel. Arlington 3858

HI-HEAT COAL
MORE HEAT PER DOLLAR
USE LESS COSTS LESS
Send for Circular
GLENDALE COAL CO.
TEL. CHAS. 1107

P. VOLPE & SONS
Fruit and Vegetables
BASKETS OF FRUIT FOR ALL OCCASIONS OUR SPECIALTY
MEDFORD SQUARE
Telephone Mystic 0132. 0133

MELROSE

Where Good Shoes Are Sold
NEWHALL'S SHOE STORE
547 MAIN STREET

Andrews Market
Fancy Groceries
Delicatessen, Fruits, Vegetables
510 MAIN STREET
Tel. Mel. 4200-1-2-3

Melrose Florist Co.

Landscape Gardening Done. Plants, Cut Flowers, Shrubs, Evergreens.
Floral Designs our Specialty
245 W. Wyoming Avenue
Tel. Mel. 1628

A. C. Richards Co., Inc.
UPHOLSTERERS
Furniture made to order and repaired
MATTRESSES
CABINET WORK AND REFINISHING
BERWICK STREET

Samoset Cleaners and Dyers
526 FRANKLIN STREET
Distinctive Dry Cleaning
Curtains, Blankets and Rugs Cleaned
Special prices on Fur Storage.
Collection and delivery service within 5 miles.
MELrose 4180

MASSACHUSETTS

MELROSE (Continued)

Prior "The Haberdasher"
Spring Outfits
TOP COATS, TROUSERS, SHIRTS, NECKWEAR and HOSE
A Good Assortment All the Time

New low prices for coal and coke
Oil contracts now at lower price
Oil-o-matic Oil Burners
C. B. & F. H. GOSS
Incorporated
158 ESSEX STREET Tel. 0794—0795

NEEDHAM

Tony's Beauty Shop
We desire to please you in all branches of beauty culture
Have you had a Permanent Wave yet?
Cor. Great Plain Av. and Dedham Av.
Needham 1384

Alger E. Eaton & Sons, Inc.
The EATON FUNERAL HOME
Over a Century in Needham and Surrounding Towns.
1351 Highland Ave. Need. 0201

Shop Comfortably and Wisely at Home
Mrs. Emma M. Minkle
Representing
Buckley Brothers Co.
DRESS GOODS, HOSIERY, LINGERIE
32 GREENWOOD AVE Tel. Need. 1424-M

MARSHALL'S
914 GREAT PLAIN
"Good Things to Eat"
LUNCHEON and SUPPER DAILY
SUNDAY DINNERS

Our Prices Are *Lowest* for OIL BURNERS
●
Oil, Coal and N. E. Coke
Fire Place Wood
WILLETT & CHADWICK COAL CO.
Highland Ave. Tel. Need. 0810-1618

Needham Sales Inc.
Sales *Service*
25 CHAPEL STREET NEEDHAM, MASS.

FERRARA'S
SHOE REPAIR SERVICE
Specialists in High Grade Shoe Rebuilding
HATS RENEWED
Panama Hats Cleaned and Bleached
1056 GREAT PLAIN AVENUE

Pure Raspberry or Strawberry Jam, 2 lb. jar 39c (Fresh Fruit and Sugar, nothing else.)
Oak Hill Sliced Peaches, lge. can, 33c. (Ripe York State Peaches in heavy syrup, delicious)
Oak Hill Apple Sauce, 2 cans, 25c (Made from early Maine Apples, incomparable flavor.)
SUTTON'S MARKET
1092 GREAT PLAIN AVENUE
Phone 1643 *Free Delivery*

NEW BEDFORD

Gulf Hill Dairy
So. Dartmouth, Mass.
Grade A Milk Buttermilk Heavy Cream Ice Cream
Gulf Hill Parlors
596 Pleasant St. New Bedford, Mass.
Luncheon Dinner Afternoon Tea Fancy Pastries Schrafft's Candies

Willey's Inc.
250 Union Street
Distinctive Apparel for Women and Misses

DEVOE QUALITY PAINTS and VARNISHES
AKIN-DENISON CO.
231 UNION STREET

Hawes Electric Co.
GENERAL ELECTRIC REFRIGERATORS
592 PLEASANT STREET Phone 6037

Cherry's
THE WOMAN'S STORE
NEW BEDFORD

W. T. Almy
Wm. D. Hoyt
J. F. Arsenault
Optometrists
JAMES T. ALMY CO.
230 UNION STREET
NEW BEDFORD, MASS. Phone 2612

William A. Bassett Co.
1023 PURCHASE ST. Phones 611 and 612
Fresh Mackerel and Salmon and Shell Fish
Shad and Herring Roe
Live and Boiled Lobsters

PARSONS LAUNDRY CO., Inc.
New Bedford's Finest Laundry
Telephone 5000

HEATING
SHEET METAL WORK
PLUMBING
R. ERNEST HARTLEY
Registered Master Plumber
Res. Tel. 7934-R Shop Tel. 7934-W
Edgewood Lane 206 Acushnet Ave.
So. Dartmouth, Mass. New Bedford, Mass.

George E. Tripp
PACKERS and MOVERS
LOCAL and LONG DISTANCE
Vans Disinfected After Each Moving
276 ELM STREET TEL. 6560

MASSACHUSETTS

NEWBURYPORT

ALL-WAVE RADIOS
NEW 1936 PHILCO
Authorized Sales and Service
Ask about our special trade-in offer
EARL R. GURNEY
Always at Your Service
TEL. 1771 28 MERRIMAC ST.

PACKARD
NASH — LAFAYETTE
Sales and Service
HOYT MOTOR SALES
"Near the Throughway"
Tel. 1882-W 9-11 Titcomb St.

Rollator Refrigerators are now guaranteed for 10 years. Buy for Quality, Service, satisfaction.
Low Price and Easy Terms
NORGE
Hoyt Motor Sales
9-11 TITCOMB STREET
Tel. 1882-W

Cashman MOTOR Condon CO. INC.
Sales Service
Tel. 22 Ford "At the bridge"

Hudson-Terraplane
International Trucks
Sales and Service
RYAN MOTORS
PHONE 258-W 4 BRIDGE ROAD
Near the through way

NEWTON

NEWTON TRUST CO.
Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corp.
Conveniently Accessible
Every Department of Suburban Banking and Trust Service
NEWTON
NEWTONVILLE NEWTON CENTRE
WEST NEWTON AUBURNDALE
NEWTON HIGHLANDS
WABAN

THE ARCH PRESERVER SHOE
W. L. McCAMMON
283 WASHINGTON STREET

NEWTONVILLE

"A Shade Better"
Newton Awning Co.
12 Years of Proved Reliability in Newton
Wedding Canopies—Aisle Carpets
Window Shades—Venetian Blinds
Metal Weather Stripping
Screens—Window Caulking
Phone NEWton North 4853
861-865 WASHINGTON STREET

Paramount Market
319 Walnut St. New. No. 8260-1
Choice Meats and Poultry
Fancy Fruits and Vegetables
Many Nationally Advertised Products

A. C. BELLINGER
Funeral Director
N. N. 2034 Newtonville, Mass.

PITTSFIELD

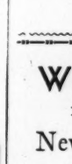
Walk-Over Shoes
190 NORTH STREET
New Spring Footwear
For Men and Women
From $6.50 up

NO-MOTH
Destroys Moths
Protect your clothes with No-Moth, Solid, complete for 79c
ENGLAND BROTHERS

Your Spring Hat Should Be a Dobbs!
●
Stylish Yet Reasonable, $5.00, $7.00
●
C. H. CUTTING CO.

Anna Ferguson Elsie Tait
THE ERNEST BEAUTY SHOPPE
HAIRDRESSING
Specializing in Ladies' Haircutting
85 EAST STREET, BUTLER BLOCK
Telephones Office 2-1151—Res. 2-0030

The Agricultural National Bank
Resources Eleven Million Dollars
WHY NOT START A SAVINGS ACCOUNT?


PITTSFIELD MILK EXCHANGE
●
DELICIA ICE CREAM
Grade A Milk, Cream and Dairy Products
120 Francis Ave. Tel. 2-1561

Truly a Great Place to Trade for All Your Food Needs
UNIFORM HIGH QUALITY
CONSISTENTLY LOW PRICES
EFFICIENT FREE SERVICE
KELSEY'S GREAT MARKET

GEORGE L. MACK
Jeweler
WATCH, Clock and Jewelry Repairing
26 DUNHAM STREET Tel. 6996

Send It to the Laundry
Provide yourself with more leisure by sending your clothes to a reliable Monitor-advertised laundry.

MASSACHUSETTS

PITTSFIELD (Continued)

Friday and Saturday
April 24-25
WALLACE DAYS
A store-wide event of New Quality Merchandise —Underpriced
The Wallace Co.

Dodge and Plymouth
Sales and Service
Dependable Used Cars
SHAPIRO MOTORS
SEE MR. FOSTER, Mgr.
631 North Street Dial 8255

SMITH BROTHERS
COAL & OIL CO.
INCORPORATED
17 West Street Tel. 7396

Cold Fur Storage
Guaranteed Fur Protection
BROOKNER FUR SHOP
281 North St. Opp. Y. M. C. A.
Tel. 2-2962

Do you Enjoy a
Car Radio!
Let us demonstrate a Delco
We feel it is the best, low priced, easily serviced car Radio sold.
JACK ROSE INC.
78 West Street Telephone 5667

QUINCY

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau, where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained. Granite 1588. 8:30 to 11:00 a. m., daily.
Look for Massachusetts display advertising in the news section

Restore Loveliness—
Nothing adds quite so much beauty and dainty homeliness as well-kept curtains in your windows.
OLD COLONY LAUNDRY
PRESIDENT 5000
ALL MAKES of Cars and Trucks REPAIRED
TIRES—TUBES—BATTERIES
BADGER BROS. GARAGE
Authorized Agents Trico Windshield Wipers
570 Adams Street President 2704

HOWARD L. HILTZ
Representing
JOHN T. TREFRY & CO.
7 Temple Street, Quincy, Mass.
Tel. Hub. 4077

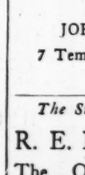
The Sign of Quality Since 1899
R. E. FOY & SONS, Inc.
The Quincy Family Market
Owned and Operated by a Quincy Family

'blue coal'
"Let the color be your guide"
Finish the Winter With America's Finest Anthracite
Quincy Coal & Fuel Oil Co.
1570 Hancock St. Pres. 0047

RAWSON'S MARKET
488 Hancock Street
Swift's Premium Peanut Hams
Hatchet Brand Goods

Furniture at Retail
Warehouse Prices
We Sell Fine Furniture for Less—Deliveries Everywhere
ROBERT H. STEARNS FURNITURE CO.
180 OLD COLONY AVENUE, WOLLASTON

READING

BIRELEY'S Orangeade

Bottled daily in our Dairy —delivered to your home in quart bottles. 15c quart.
Clinton W. Spear
37 Central St., Wakefield, Mass.
Tel. CRY. 0610

WENDELL BANCROFT & CO.
COAL—LUMBER
NEW ENGLAND COKE
Phone 0126 Reading

SALEM

AMELIA'S
HAIRDRESSING SALON
offers for a little get-acquainted gesture a Frederics Vita-tonic Permanent for $5.00 and also the New Ray machineless wave for $5.00.
Open evenings by appointment
1 Central St. cor. Essex St. Tel. 4879

MASSACHUSETTS

SHARON

SHAW & DENNETT INSURANCE AND ANNUITIES
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION
24 PINE ROAD Tel. 2266

TESTED SEEDS
GARDEN TOOLS
Fertilizers Insecticide
THE PETTEE CO.
Post Office Square Tel. 921

SOMERVILLE

C. J. Miers & Sons
ROOFERS
Established 1857
Slat, Tin and Gravel Roofs. Asbestos Shingles. Copper Gutters and Conductors put in and repaired. All work given personal attention and guaranteed.
Office, 20 Pearl Street Somerset 0638-R

SHAWMUT HARDWARE & PAINT CO.
Wall Paper, Building Hardware
Plumbing Supplies
SHERWIN-WILLIAMS PAINTS & VARNISHES
514 MEDFORD STREET
MAGOUN SQUARE, Som. 2470-2

Auto Speed Wash, 89c
Completely Washed, 12 Minute Service
Specialized Lubrication
with the new
Moto-Sway Method and Marfak
Cutter Sq. Service Station
SOMERSET 0450 CUTTER SQUARE

LEAVITT'S SHOE SHOP
Men's, Women's and Children's
Dress and Sport Shoes
For All Occasions
267 Elm Street Davis Square

SPRINGFIELD

(TO HELP YOU)
If the article which you need is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau, where a record of advertisers is kept. Telephone 3-1817, 21 Besse Place, 1 to 5 daily.

The WINCHESTER INN
767 STATE STREET TEL. 4-9117
ROOMS FOR TOURISTS and TEA ROOM

FREDERICK K. WALTERS
Merchant Tailor
Fine American and British Woolens
1215 Main Street Tel. 4-2417

LANDSCAPE CONTRACTORS
Maintenance and Care of Home Grounds
THOMAS P. RYLAND CO.
65 James Street Tel. 4-7943

Call me—for personal insurance service—
CHARLES W. GOWEN
Ludlow, Mass.
Office, Dial 8611
Residence, Dial 4-7294

Wm. Schlatter & Son, Inc.
FLORISTS
Member F. T. D. A.
12 Pynchon St., Greenhouses 437 Bay St.
TELEPHONE 2-3107

WAKEFIELD

BOWSER & CO.
WAKEFIELD, MASS.
Milady Fingering Yarns, 4 oz. skeins .59c
36-inch Double Face Rubber Sheeting .59c
M. K. M. Silk Hose .79c
Cannonette Silk Hose .79c
½ ounce Germantown Yarns .5c
Gordon Brand Vests, Bloomers, Panties in Several Qualities and Prices.

WALTHAM

Established 1872
Waltham Coal Co.
Main and Lexington Streets
Clean Coal Careful Teamsters
Prompt Delivery

Henley Clothes Arrow Shirts
Stetson Hats
"A good place to buy good clothes"
429 MOODY STREET
GEO. I. KELLY

WELLESLEY HILLS

Bendslev's Chocolates
A truly fine quality candy at less than you are accustomed to pay
60c the pound *A Two Pound Box $1*
BENDSLEV'S Wellesley Hills

WINTHROP

Paint Up - Clean Up
We carry a complete line of Paints, Screen Doors and Wire, Seeds and Garden Tools
Winthrop Hardware Co.
193 Winthrop St. Ocean 1930

CHARLES W. ADAMS
COAL - COKE and OIL for Heater
At Summer Prices!
69 Walden Street Ocean 2905

WORCESTER

SUNNYSIDE GREENHOUSES
Cut Flowers, Potted Flowers
2 Boxford Street Dial 2-4667

Local Classified

Other Than United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/3 a line for one or two insertions, 1/2 a line for three, four or five insertions within a week, 1/- a line for six or more consecutive daily insertions. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information: Clarence House, 4, Central Buildings, Westminster, London, S. W. 1. Tel. Whitehall 9691.

Those answering advertisements where Box Numbers are used have the privilege of posting to the Monitor's monomark address, and letters addressed to Box . . . BCM/CSM, London, are ensured prompt delivery to the Monitor office.

BOARD AND RESIDENCE

COMBE MARTIN, N. DEVON, "Homewood," The Woodlands—Board residence; unrivalled position, near sea; excellent cuisine; own garden produce; constant hot water; separate tables. Tariff from Resident Proprietress, MISS C. A. RILEY.

LLANGOLLEN, N. WALES — Comfortable board residence; glorious mountain scenery; river. MRS. JEAN TURNER, Hazeldene.

LONDON, BEAUMONT, 17 PRINCES SQ., BAYSWATER, W. 2 Good table, every comfort, bridge, running water in every room from 45/-. Resident proprietors.

WEST WORTHING—To let, combined furnished room with board; quiet home in good locality. "Melrose Lodge," Wykeham Road.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

LADIES and domestics can have their needs supplied. Apply to "RELIABLE" AGENCY. 368 Bearwood Rd., Smethwick, Birmingham.

FLATS TO LET

SUSSEX, HOVE—Unfurnished garden flat, 2 rooms, kitchen, gas cooker, electric light; private house: 25/- weekly. Box W-329, BCM/CSM.

HOUSES TO LET

DEVON—Semi-detached, furnished, 3 to 6 months, 6 rooms, garden; near sea and shops. Apply 30 Oldway Road, Paignton.

FARNBOROUGH, HANTS.—Modern furnished house, 3 bedrooms, 2 sitting rooms, every convenience, garage; near stations, bus; 3 gns.; any period. MISS JANES, 71 Highgate Lane.

PATENT ATTORNEYS

F. J. CLEVELAND & CO.
(F. J. Cleveland, F.C.I.P.A., A.M.I.Ae.E.)
Chartered Patent Agents
29 Southampton Buildings
LONDON, W. C. 2, ENGLAND
British and Foreign Patents
Trade Marks and Designs

PAYING GUESTS RECEIVED

BEXHILL-ON-SEA Paying guests or students received in home of well-known musician; beautiful, comfortable home, every opportunity for study languages, music, art, ordinary school subjects, secretarial training can also be arranged, entire charge children of parents going abroad; delightful holiday escort; overlooking Channel; golf, tennis, bathing, etc MR. and MRS. BRYAN GIPPS. 15 De La Warr Road.

BLATCHINGTON, SEAFORD — Comfortable home for a few paying guests; pleasant situation adjacent to golf links; commandnig delightful views of sea and downs; constant hot and cold water and gas fires in bedrooms; personal attention to special requirements; garage. Apply "Broadview," Blatchington. Tel. Sea. 120.

SUSSEX DOWNS—Guests received; modern conveniences; glorious views; central; peaceful; from 3 guineas. MISS CLARKE. "Peverell," High Salvington Worthing

PIANO TUNING

H. LOUIS DROVE. From Broadwoods, tunings, repairs, overhauls, distance no object. 21 Bulstrode Ave. Hounslow Tel Hounslow 0264

POST WANTED

CHILDREN'S NURSE—College trained, young, free April 20, requires post in or near Birmingham with toddlers; Christian Science home preferred. STACKHOUSE, 83 College Road, Sutton Coldfield, Birmingham.

MAN of good education and address, experience in motors and aircraft production and allied business, sales exec., offers reliable and discriminating service; good references. W. 15 Chestnut Walk, Little Common, Bexhill-on-Sea.

ROOMS AND BOARD

SUSSEX, HOVE—Bed breakfast, gas fires; one minute sea and buses; every convenience. 5, Walsingham Road. Tel.: Hove 5013.

ROOMS TO LET

CAMBRIDGE—Accommodation for visitors. Detached house furnished on modern lines. Convenient town and station. 3 Salisbury Villas. Telephone 2390.

WHEN in Boston see Mrs. Wakelin, 202 Huntington Avenue. English people especially invited. Will serve some meals.

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

PARKSTONE, DORSET—Coaching of general education; surrounding districts visited. O. E. WATSON, B. A. Oxon. "Restneath," Glen Rd. Tel. 1184.

TOWN & COUNTRY PROPERTY

BREADMORE & WEBB
ESTAB. 1861
THE QUADRANT, RICHMOND
ESTATE AGENTS and VALUERS
Tel. Richmond 1265 (3 lines)
House Hunters GUIDE (with Maps) gratis

BOURNEMOUTH 3½ Miles—Genuine XVI Century residence, possessing features of architectural interest, including original staircase, oak beams, and panelling in good preservation, 3 reception, 6 bedrooms, lounge, 2 baths, 2 garages, 2½ acres, 1 mile railway station, 5 minutes bus service; also cottage adjoining, 2 living, 3 bedrooms, bath. BANNISTER, Abbotswood, Christchurch.

BOURNEMOUTH—Freehold, detached house, 3 reception 4 bedrooms, bath, kitchen, garage, gas and electric; conveniently situated. BANNISTER, Abbotswood, Christchurch.

England

BERKSHIRE

MAIDENHEAD

T. S. VEVERS Ltd.
BUILDERS AND DECORATORS
HEATING ENGINEERS
4 York Rd., Maidenhead Tel. 355

CAMBRIDGESHIRE

CAMBRIDGE

HARDY BROS.
Coal and Coke Merchants
L. M. S. RAILWAY BUILDINGS
HILLS ROAD 'PHONE 4912

Robert Sayle & Co. Ltd. CAMBRIDGE
THE LEADING DRAPERS
FURNISHERS and SILK MERCERS
Agents for Jaeger, Wolsey, Pesco, Gossard, Chilprufe, etc.

DEVONSHIRE

PLYMOUTH

COME TO
Popham's
THE WEST COUNTRY SHOPPING RENDEZVOUS
When you want anything to wear that is new and fashionable or anything for your home that is reliable and artistic.
Bedford Street 'Phone 2303 Plymouth

TORQUAY

BERT EVANS
Eluned Shiphay Avenue
Building Contracting Jobbing
Houses and bungalows now being erected in select locality
Phone 63172

DEVONSHIRE

TORQUAY (Continued)

For Everything
ELECTRICAL
REFRIGERATION SPECIALISTS
Sydney Truscott Ltd.
45 Fleet Street Phone 3403

TRACE'S DAIRIES
124 Reddenhill Road 7 Fore Street
Babbacombe St. Mary Church
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Daily Features

ONE person I have to make good—myself.—R. L. STEVENSON.

Sunbonnet Sue

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Children's Corner

Claudia's Necklace

SNIP, snip, snip! Stitch, stitch, stitch! Mrs. April was making spring clothes for her children. Lovely shining frocks of many colors lay on her table, ready to be tried on.

Little Claudia Cloud looked at them eagerly. Surely one was for her. She had worn the same clothes all winter—a heavy gray dress with a coat of fluffy snow that was almost exactly like fur, and a necklace of sleet that anybody might have mistaken for tiny pearls.

These things were all very well for winter, but now Claudia drew a long breath and decided that she would choose a sparkling golden dress like the one a little sunbeam was buttoning on. Or maybe the silver one that fitted a tall moonbeam so well would be better. Of course, the green ones were beautiful, but they were all for the

DRAWN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

She Tossed Down Her Ribbons of Rain

trees. And the blue, pink, yellow and red ones belonged to the flowers.

"I wonder which is my dress," she said, standing on tiptoe to peer over the table.

"Here it is, Claudia," said Mrs. April.

She picked out a dress and held it up. It was neatly made and just the right size, but it was pale gray trimmed with long ribbons of dark gray rain.

"Oh, dear, oh, dear, I did want a pretty bright dress," thought Claudia sadly.

But she smiled bravely and said, "Thank you, Mrs. April, for my fresh new dress." Hastily she tied up the last gray ribbon and skipped across the room.

"My dear," said Mrs. April, looking up from a note she was reading, "there is a garden just below—let me see, what is that address? Oh, yes, it's just below 43 Blue Street, Southwest Sky. It needs your attention very much. Call a wind taxi to take you there."

Claudia ran out on the steps and waved to a wind taxi that was passing by. A moment later she was whirling across the sky so fast that her ribbons flew in all directions.

As soon as she saw the garden she knew why Mrs. April had sent her. It was such a dry garden! Little bushes and flowers were trying to unfold but they were having a very hard time.

Claudia unfastened her ribbons of rain and tossed them down. How the thirsty garden did enjoy them! The leaves became greener and the flowers brighter. Claudia could almost see them growing.

"What fun this is!" she thought. "I'm so glad I have a dress with gray rain ribbons."

Just then a crowd of golden sunbeams came flying up.

Presently, Claudia realized that all the trees and flowers were looking at her. Stranger still, children ran out of the house in front of the garden and pointed toward her.

"Is there something queer about me?" she wondered.

"No, indeed," answered a sunbeam who was passing close by. "There is something lovely about you. Look at your necklace."

"But I haven't any"—Claudia began and then stopped short.

She did have a necklace which shone with every color that could be imagined. It was more beautiful than all the dresses in Mrs. [illegible] workshop put together.

"What is it?" Claudia [illegible] gerly, "and where did it c[illegible]

"It is a rainbow," ex[illegible] sunbeam, "and it's Mrs. [illegible] ent to every cloud who work well."

Puzzle Corner Answers

1. Signs of spring: In the country—Poplars leafing and pussy willows in bud. In the city—"For Rent" and "Keep Off."
2. 60 pennies, 39 dimes, and one half dollar.
3. Happiness.
4. Eats, Ates, Sate, Saet, Seat, Seta, Tase, Teas.
5. Singsong.

A Flying Vacation

5.

Newark Airport

AFTER attending to my Sunday slicking-up at the hotel, I surrendered myself to a friend of World War days, who was to map for me what the Eastern Air Lines had to offer in the way of a flying vacation. Our first official act was to attend church together—one of my choosing. Our next was to visit an eating place—one of his choosing. Guffanti's, incidentally, might well advertise: "A full meal before the main course is served." And I wish to take time out to pay tribute to the way the management so unostentatiously helps the needy. While we were there, many a lean man slipped in at the front door, reached down to a shelf, and walked out unchagrined with a lunch wrapped in a newspaper.

Our next matter of business was a trip out to the Newark Airport. Since I was about to do some flying, I was eager to learn all I could about precautions to insure safety. My friend was instantly recognized wherever he went; and keys began to click and doors began to open until I was ushered up a winding stairway into the glass-enclosed Control Tower. Two men were on duty. Seven or eight cone loudspeakers were mounted around a desk—each especially tuned to receive messages from planes of a certain company. On the desk stood two telephones (minus receivers) into which had been built microphones.

While I was shaking hands with one of the men, one of the loudspeakers staccatoed a rapid-fire jargon which my untrained ears could not understand. It was a request from an incoming plane for landing instructions. The man hastily excused himself, then carefully surveyed the skies. Picking up one of the transmitters, he rattled off: "Eastern plane from Washington: A single-motor plane—looks like a Travelair—is landing from the north. Circle and follow it in. Wind is from south, about 18 miles. . . . TWA plane for Chicago: Hold it until Eastern Douglas lands."

I looked down to see a loaded TWA plane ready for a takeoff, motors idling. But it was not permitted to budge an inch until the other two planes had landed and the field was clear. Then starting instructions were radioed.

I admitted that this dispatching service was a great safety factor—so far as it went. What I wanted to know was: What would happen if a vagrant plane, without radio equipment, wanted to land? The man in charge handed me a large portable searchlight with a shutter which could turn the light red or green. He explained that when a stray plane is sighted, a dispatcher focuses this powerful light on him. If the pilot were to land with the red light against him, he would lose his license. So in the busiest of airports, I am convinced that there is no chance for a collision.—*Daily Features Editor.*

(To be continued)

For the Scrapbook

Christians

Whatever makes men good Christians, makes them good citizens.—*Daniel Webster.*

Elevation

The higher we rise, the more isolated we become; all elevations are cold.—*De Boufflers.*

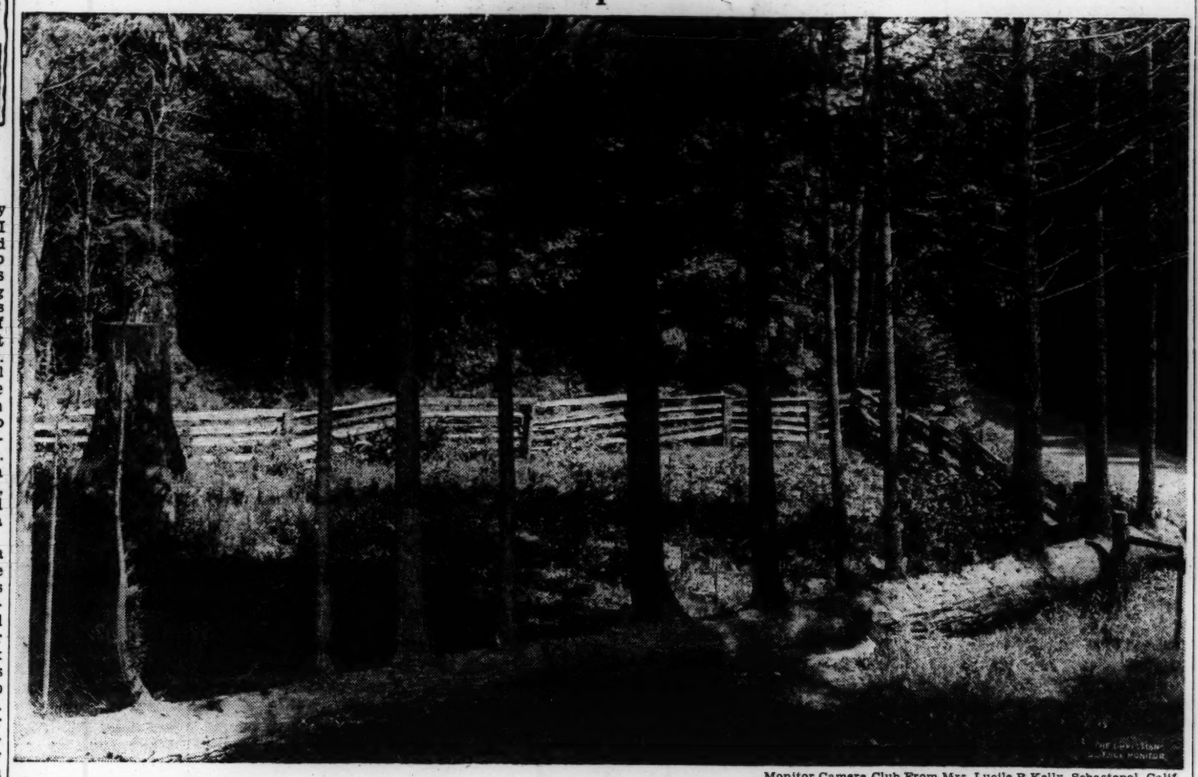
Worth

The worth of a state in the long run, is the worth of the individuals composing it.—*J. S. Mill.*

Sweetness

Let thy mind's sweetness have its operation upon thy body, thy clothes and thy habitation.—*Herbert.*

Unconquerable



Monitor Camera Club From Mrs. Lucile R Kelly, Sebastopol, Calif.

The Everlasting Redwood Proves Again Its Unconquerable Spirit in This Specimen Lying Near Crescent City in California's Northernmost Coast Country. More Than 30 Years Ago This Redwood Was Felled by Workmen to make Way for the Road Shown in the Picture; and About 40 Feet of the Tree Between the Stump and the Present Log Was Hewn Away. The Light Spot Shown Just to the Right of the Center of the Picture Indicates a Three-Foot Lateral Contact of the Log With the Ground Through Which Point Has Come All of the Nourishment and Growth-Producing Elements That Not Only Have Kept Alive the Indomitable Prostrate Redwood Log, But Have Given Rise to 13 Husky Offspring Shoots, at Least Three of Which Are Over 10 Inches in Diameter and More Than 30 Feet High. The Fallen Tree Was Just a "Sapling" of Nearly Three Feet in Diameter and Approximately 200 Feet in Height

Vocations

Ideas That Have Brought Supply

[Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supplies. $1 is paid for each item accepted.]

Tennis Togs

TAKING her cue from the many tennis courts in her town, one girl got busy on a money-making career and began fashioning clever tennis togs. Her shorts were the new-fashioned plaited ones; and her fasten-on skirts made their appeal, as girls could fasten them on with the one-button fastening and walk from the courts feeling less conspicuous.

Her eye shades, made to match the garments, were a trade puller as well. These she lined with green, and the upper part was made from the print of the gown.—Mrs. B. R. L., Ames, Iowa.

Daily Anecdote

Right, No Doubt

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

DANTE, the poet, was a man of warm temper and a lofty spirit. He had qualities sufficient to procure him great friends, but not discretion enough to keep them.

A Prince of Verona who had taken him under his wing, observed once in conversation with him how strange a custom it was for persons of rank to keep a domestic, called a fool, to be laughed at and humored. "The fool," he said, "gives us pleasure and is a great favorite, whereas a wise man is often slighted and even treated with contempt."

Thoughtlessly, Dante replied: "This custom of men of rank is not strange at all. A similitude of mind is the basis of friendship."

In Lighter Vein

Too Obvious

A blushing young woman handed the telegraph operator a telegram to be sent which contained only the single word, "Yes." Desiring to be of real help to patrons of his company, the operator said: "You know, you can send nine more words for the same price."

"I know I can," replied the customer, "but don't you think it would look like I am too anxious if I said it 10 times?"—*Pathfinder.*

Mother Needs It

"Dear, dear, you musn't play with daddy's razor!"

"Why"

"Because mother has a can of peaches to open."

Hard to Recognize

Young Bride: "This is an apple pie, Jim."

Jim: "How do you do, pleased to meet you, I never should have known you."

To the Point

Sign in restaurant: "You may ask for credit. Our refusal will be polite."

Same Colors

When Mr. Garner cruised all over the Orient last year without an emblem, the flag authorities in Washington decided it was time for the Vice-President to have a flag of his own. This is the result, the same as the President's flag, except that the field is white instead of blue and the stars blue instead that field is white instead of blue and stars blue instead of white.—*Caption in the Herald Tribune.*

You might almost say it was the President's flag.—*New Yorker.*

A Political Boom

"Some of the political questions now being windily debated about the country are like the bass drum."

"How is that?"

"After you listen to both sides of it you haven't heard much."

Not Very

Little Joan acknowledged a gift from her Aunt Josephine:

"Thank you for your present. I've always wanted a pincushion, but not very much."

—Pearson's

"Signature tune first, boys"

Facts About the Bible

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by THOMAS L. LEISHMAN, M. A.

Elihu, Son of Barachel

SINCE this Elihu (one of several mentioned in the Old Testament) is described as "the son of Barachel the Buzite, of the kindred of Ram" (Job 32:2), it is commonly supposed that he was a descendant of Abraham's brother Nahor, whose son Buz is mentioned in Gen. 22:21.

We gather that Elihu was a young man, who had waited with impatience until his elders—Job himself and his three friends, Eliphaz, Bildad and Zophar—had had their say; and when it was all over, he was frankly dissatisfied not only with Job's persistent claim that he was innocent of wrong doing—but also with the others for failing to solve the problem which Job's predicament presented (verses 2 to 6) Elihu himself spoke self-confidently and at length in Chapters 32 to 37, stressing, among other things, the discipline of affliction (Cf. Job. 33: 13-26).

Brevities

Philadelphia Inquirer: This is the time of year when the summer hotel owner takes a hammer and a few nails and gets into the car and visits the place to see if he can fix it up so the floors will be safe another year.

Louisville Courier-Journal: It is not difficult to predict that 1936 will go down in history for the record cold of its winter and the intense heat of its political campaign.

Detroit Free Press: Moving has compensations. It's the only way to find the things that you have carefully put away to save.

Portland Oregonian: Income tax information: No credit may be taken for the reduction of the dollar to 59 cents.

Parliamentary Practice

Question Box

Questions for discussion herein, and in their turn, are answered in this feature by Arthur T. Lewis, author of "Parliamentary Rules Simplified."

Voting on Group

Question: May a number of agreements to be ratified be voted upon in a group? May a number of agreements, voted upon in a group, or separately, be recorded as follows: "It was voted: That the following agreements be ratified" (and then proceed to list them)?

Answer: Assuming that the agreements are distinct questions, perhaps relating to different subjects, it would be permissible to approve them as a group only if there is unanimous agreement to such procedure. If a single member objects, or requests a separate vote on the question of approving any or all the agreements, a separate vote must be taken on each proposition. Or, if agreeable, one or more may be voted on separately and the rest as a group (see Robert's Rules of Order, pages 89-92).

If the agreements are so closely related as to form essentially a single proposition, it might require a motion and vote to divide it. If they are voted on in a group, the stated form of recording the vote is correct.

Party Fun

Readers are invited to send to this feature directions of party games which have brought pleasure. One dollar will be paid for each contribution accepted.

Biographies

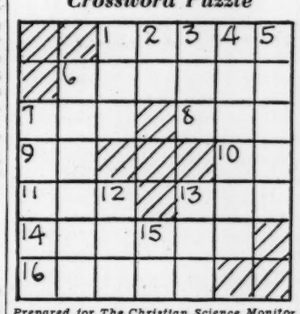
A GREAT deal of fun may be had in playing this game, especially if the players know one another well.

To each player is given an old magazine with many advertising pages. Each person is required to compile a brief biographical sketch of one of the guests, and the biography must be profusely illustrated by the pictures and headlines of such advertisements as he may find fitting the person in question.

The pictures or words used must be cut from the magazine and pasted in proper position on the sheet containing the biography. A limited time is given each player for the preparation of his biographic effort.

When all the papers are finished, the players pass along the results to the neighbors on the right, who read them aloud.—Dorothy E. M., Collingwood, N. J.

Crossword Puzzle



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Across

1. Omission sign
6. Woolly
7. Turkish governor
8. Vessel
9. Musical note
10. Hebrew letter
11. King of Judah
13. Moist
14. Greek letters
16. Ether compound

Down

1. Small island
2. Indefinite article
3. Knock
4. Stockades
5. Doctrine
6. Lets
7. Grass leaf
12. High
13. Hostility
15. Tellurium: chem. symbol

[The Solution Will Be Found Elsewhere]

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Co-operation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Chicago

THOMAS HOWARD OVERTON, 31 years old, who is blind, and armless Stanley A. Kasprzyk, 32, were headed for a career in law today on a co-operative basis.

They have pooled their physical resources, it was disclosed when Overton, announced at the Chicago-Kent College of Law as the high-ranking scholar in the freshman class of 175, insisted that Kasprzyk deserved some of the credit. He said Kasprzyk was his eyes, and he was Kasprzyk's arms.

They met by chance on their first day in school when the armless student guided his blind classmate down a flight of steps. Overton could carry books, but not read them. Kasprzyk could read, but not carry books. The logical association developed by mutual consent, Overton related.

"I take notes in class with a punch on a Braille form board," he said. "Out of class Stanley reads to me and I transcribe my notes on a typewriter for him. For each of us it is just a matter of working harder to overcome a physical handicap."

Puzzle Corner

Conducted by Puzzlesmith

1. Cryptogram

SIGNS of spring are manifesting themselves on every side—even in cryptic messages. With that as a hint, it should not be difficult for you to solve the following. As usual, each letter is represented throughout by another.

HJIKH LM HNOJKI: JK PQR SLTKPOU — NLNVWOH VRWM-JKI WKX NTHHU YJVVLYH JK ZTX. JK PQR SJPU—"MLO ORKP" WKX "ARRN LMM."

For those who desire a hint, it will be found at the bottom of this column. But try to solve this cryptogram first without referring either to this hint, or to the answer which appears elsewhere on this page.

2. Money Changing

How clever are you at making change? Try making up five dollars with one hundred coins, consisting of pennies, dimes and half dollars only. How many of each would you select to make up the five dollars?

3. Acrostic

An interested reader has submitted the following acrostic. A nine-letter word is hidden in the lines below, each of which covers a letter of the word. Can you discover it?

1. I'm part of your "heart" and part of the WHOLE;
2. I'm found in the "head," but never in "soul";
3. I live with the "people," but never alone;
4. I languish in "prison" and TOTAL is gone;
5. I'm never in "bed" when "sleepiness" holds me,
6. But generally in "writing" when Morpheus enfolds me;
7. 8. 9. If you're clever in "guessing" the last three you'll find.

And WHOLE will be found a pleasant state of the mind.

4. Letter Juggling

This might be called a bit of Far East juggling, for we start with the word "EAST." How many other 4-letter words can you form from the letters E, A, S, and T?

5. Rebus

By way of explaining some of the rebuses that have appeared in this column, let it be said that in Puzzledom a Letter Rebus is a word or phrase represented by a letter, or letters, arranged in some peculiar manner to signify a meaning to which reference is made in accompanying verses. As a simple example, we might have the following:

T
S

Here we see "Under T one S" which, when re-spaced, gives us the word "Undertones." With these hints, see if you can guess this rebus:

G S S
G

This song is song in monotone—
Or spoken—putting all to sleep.

HINT FOR CRYPTOGRAPHERS: The first three words of the crypt are the same as the first three words in the text preceding it.

[Answers Appear Elsewhere]

Odds and Ends

Highest Railroad

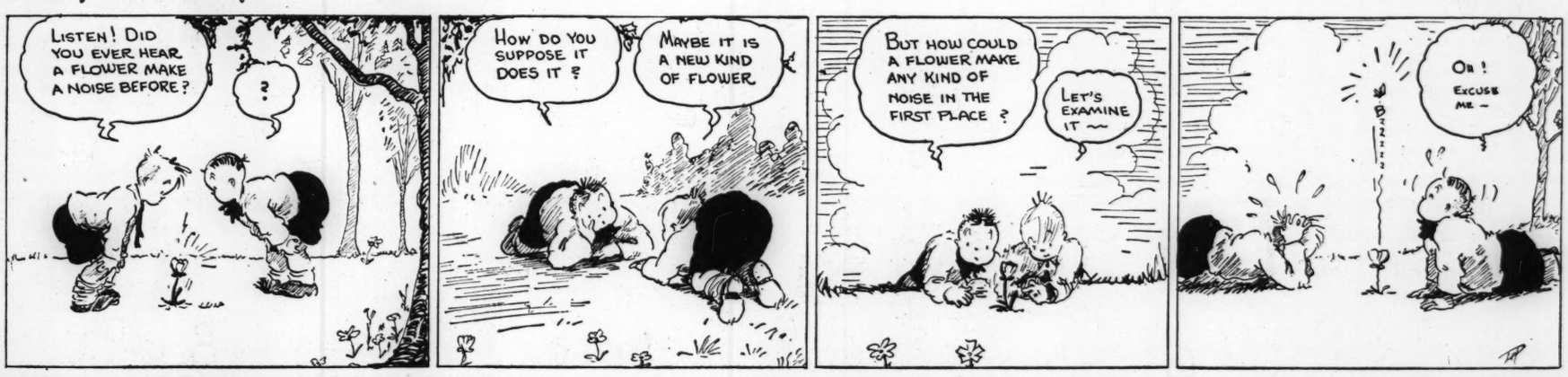
The highest railway altitude in the world is the Central Railway of Peru, which reaches an altitude of 15,865 feet. Its highest railway station is at 15,665 feet.

Saccharin

The sweetness of saccharin is 300 to 550 times more intense than that of cane sugar. It was accidentally discovered at Johns Hopkins University in 1887.

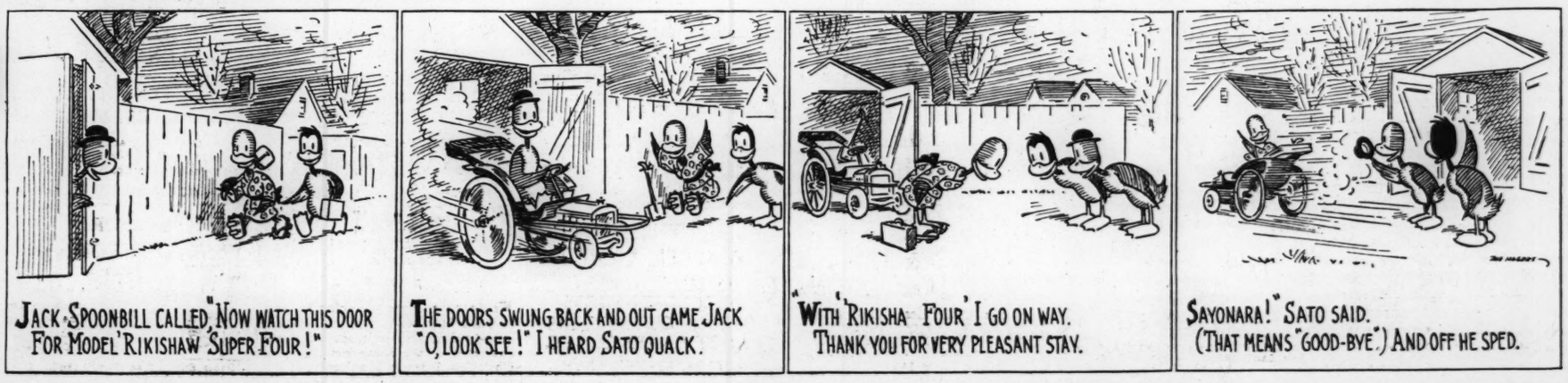
Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Better Just Let It Be*

By LE PELLEY


LISTEN! DID YOU EVER HEAR A FLOWER MAKE A NOISE BEFORE?
?
HOW DO YOU SUPPOSE IT DOES IT?
MAYBE IT IS A NEW KIND OF FLOWER
BUT HOW COULD A FLOWER MAKE ANY KIND OF NOISE IN THE FIRST PLACE?
LET'S EXAMINE IT ~
BZZZZZ
OH! EXCUSE ME -

The Adventures of Waddles—*'Sayonara!'*

By THE HAGERS


JACK SPOONBILL CALLED, "NOW WATCH THIS DOOR FOR MODEL 'RIKISHAW' SUPER FOUR!"
THE DOORS SWUNG BACK AND OUT CAME JACK "O, LOOK SEE!" I HEARD SATO QUACK.
"WITH 'RIKISHA FOUR' I GO ON WAY. THANK YOU FOR VERY PLEASANT STAY.
SAYONARA!" SATO SAID. (THAT MEANS "GOOD-BYE.") AND OFF HE SPED.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, FRIDAY, APRIL 24, 1936 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

• Editorials •

Where Freedom Begins

DEFENSE of free speech is never premature. So long as the human mind finds commanding easier than persuading, the right to dissent will always be in danger. This newspaper is not convinced that gag rule is imminent in the United States. We believe the practice and appreciation of free speech are too deeply rooted. But the nation is today the scene of bitter conflict. The people are seeking to follow what Governor Landon has described as the road between "the bondage of bureaucracy" on one hand and "economic dictatorship" on the other. Free speech is caught between the lines in a veritable no-man's land of hateful pressures.

Welcome, therefore, is every defense. A few weeks ago the Supreme Court threw up its broad shield to protect the State of Louisiana from a law designed to control newspapers through taxation. Now comes the American Newspaper Publishers' Association with a barrage of reports and resolutions combined in a most effective counterattack against federal and state threats to free speech in the press and on the radio. Let no one think the publishers are here merely protecting themselves; this is a defense of free government itself.

The indictments laid in these reports against official attacks on the press in Minnesota, Pennsylvania and Louisiana; the exposure of indefensible tactics employed by the House Military Affairs Committee in attempting to gag the Washington Herald; an account of the Black committee's employment of what seems to us unreasonable search and seizure; description of the Federal Communications Commission's part in turning over private telegrams to the Senate investigators; and reminders of the potential powers to dictate that commission holds over the radio stations, which hold their licenses at its discretion—all these are things the public should know and heed.

The publishers strengthen their case by the standard of truly free speech which their president, Jerome D. Barnum, holds up for their own guidance:

> Publishers are merely the trustees of the right of the people to have information on which to base their opinions.

Here is a candid criterion. Press freedom would be in little danger were it wholly fulfilled by all newspaper publishers. Private influences of news suppression would be blocked if all publishers exercised conscienciously this fine sense of responsibility and official oppression could find no popular support.

But defense of a free press cannot wait for the press to become perfect. If the long struggle for free speech teaches one thing more than another it is that freedom must be guarded even when it is abused. Let the newspaper which is careless of its facts so long as it sells sensation or even the newspaper that is the instrument of special interests be muzzled and no sanctum of truth is safe. Even set up a rule that only what is untrue can be suppressed and if you leave the judgment to decision by officials, by anything except court adjudication as to libel of decency, everything that a government dislikes becomes unprintable.

Give America a free press, keep the Bill of Rights inviolate, and we will trust the people to draw the line wisely between essential governmental regulation of business and tyrannous interference with private enterprise. Give Americans the essential tool of free thought and discussion and they will protect their Constitution, their courts and all their liberties, against the cross-fire to which they are now exposed in the conflict between political and economic forces.

A Call to Kindness

THE day will come when a Be Kind to Animals Week will not be necessary; when "the quality of mercy is not strained" shall be a sentiment made practical each day in every week in all the year. But that day is not yet.

One very important advance is the increasing number of Bands of Mercy throughout the world, offshoots of the original organized in England some sixty years ago. And intentional cruelty, when not hidden, does arouse more quickly a growing, sensitive public opinion.

But the trapping of fur-bearing animals is still pursued with steel traps that lacerate. Too many creatures are chained and caged to make the thoughtless holiday. The approach of summer warns us that household pets are left homeless and unprovided for by careless owners on vacation. Puppies are turned over to children whose rough play and teasing frighten the little four-footed orphans ...to snapping, for which they are often punished by elders who should know better. Hunting deer too tame to run masquerades as "sport."

And the horrors of vivisection affront a civilization boastful of its humanity. The dumb creation's call to the "lords of creation" is still a cry frequently unheeded. That is why a Be Kind to Animals Week is necessary.

A Granary for Britain

MUCH discussion has been aroused in Britain over the proposal to transfer a huge supply of wheat from Canada to England. The object is to lay up a reserve in case of war. Such a plan may be regarded as similar to the stocking of individual larders in uncertain times. It is no more panicky than any other form of preparedness.

It is astonishing to read how blindly the British have trusted to open seas to keep them supplied with foodstuffs. Fully four fifths of the consumption of wheat has to be imported. And yet, according to an estimate in the Corn Trade News, the amount of grain held on March 1 was only ten days' supply! This in spite of the fact that the storage capacity is a ten weeks' supply. The lessons of the World War, when British supplies were almost cut off by German submarines, when wheat was bought in Australia but could not be delivered, have seemingly been ignored. And there is more rashness than confidence in keeping existing terminals unfilled.

Apart from its advantage as a war chest, the plan for a wheat reserve would relieve the navy, and enable it to think more about defense.

In any war the British navy would have to devote much of its time to the policing of the sea routes, so that there would be not even a momentary interruption in the constant inflow of wheat.

The plan, moreover, would be of economic benefit to Canada as the country with the only price-depressing stocks left on hand. All that need be done is to arrange for the transfer of part of the stock held by the Wheat Board to England. There need not be any immediate sale. Canada, if satisfactory arrangements could be made, would probably just as soon store its wheat in England as in Canada.

The rest of the world also, would benefit. For, now that the shortage has been revealed, there is a danger of disturbing Britain's peace of mind—a factor in the European crisis of inestimable service in the maintenance of peace.

Come One, Come All

HASH, happily, does not have to be consistent. Neither do political parties when they are in the opposition —or so it is assumed. That best explains the Republicans' decisions at their organization meeting at Cleveland.

The keynoter is an unorthodox westerner, Senator Frederick Steiwer, who not only fathered the Veterans' Bonus but voted for much of the New Deal legislation that has been declared unconstitutional, or is most often accused of violating American principles. NRA, AAA, TVA, the Wagner Labor Bill are on his list.

Yet the permanent chairman is a stalwart, regular easterner, Representative Bertrand H. Snell, who has voted against practically everything, and proud of it Thus the party attempts to make the best of both worlds. The platform, when drafted, will very likely be based on just such appeals to all and sundry. And even the presidential candidate himself doubtless will be a compromise, embodying the maximum appeal to the most diverse voters.

Application of such tactics to the nomination situation might make Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg the happy man. Not that he is inconsistent; he is simply opposed by fewer people, embodies more different appeals. He voted for a few New Deal measures, enough to establish his status as an open-minded reformer, but at the same time led the sharpest attacks on the New Deal. He is not linked to farm subsidy, is not an oil man, gets along with Mr. Hoover and Senator Borah alike, is an able campaigner, and photographs like a President.

But Governor Landon's boom has swept the country, and is being carefully nursed by expert managers. The latest evidence of their dexterity was at Cleveland itself. News commentaries from the Republican meeting headlined that "Old Guard Defeats Landon," and "Stop-Landon Movement Grows." Horrors! Is the wicked Old Guard setting on honest Alf, then? To arms, to arms! How recently, though, the headlines chanted: "Old Guard Supporting Landon." And how the Landon managers chafed under that. They have found their answer. By dint of canny contriving, they have managed to get themselves defeated—in the headlines—by the iniquitous "Old Guard." They're very happy now.

All the same, the Cleveland meeting showed that the conservative party organization, the so-called "Old Guard," fully controls the national committee—if that is news. It showed that these influences will be powerful when the full convention meets. Whether they will control Governor Landon himself, if he is the nominee, is a question impossible to answer.

One might have expected Mr. Borah to have responded to the appeals of the Landon-platform drafter, the benevolent William Allen White, and to assist in erecting a fighting liberal platform on which the Kansan could take his stand. But Senator Borah seldom takes the obvious course. So we shall have to wait a bit longer to see whether the Republican Party will produce hash or what.

Lee's War Horse

Book News of the Day

AMONG the leaders of the Confederacy the figure of James Longstreet stands forth as an enigma. Was he a dominant influence in the strategy of the South, or merely the self-assertive corps commander seeking to usurp power by every means at his command? These conflicting questions H. J. Eckenrode and Bryan Conrad have attempted to answer in JAMES LONGSTREET: LEE'S WAR HORSE (University of North Carolina Press. $3.50).

Six feet two in height, broad as a door, hairy as a goat—such were the physical characteristics which Longstreet combined with a superb self-assurance, splendid tactical ability and a cool disregard for danger, characteristics which inspired the confidence of the men who served under him and who affectionately dubbed him "Old Pete."

The same self-confidence was, however, often manifested as intolerance toward the views of his fellow generals. Not even Lee escaped his criticism.

* * *

Longstreet was by choice a defensive fighter, a fact doubtless responsible for his tardiness in following Lee's orders on several occasions when a swift aggressive movement might have won a battle for the South.

He has been blamed for the failure at Gettysburg, though in all fairness the blame seems to rest with Lee, who let himself become embroiled in a general engagement under extremely disadvantageous conditions. When ordered by Lee to storm Cemetery Hill with Pickett's and Hill's divisions, Longstreet argued that no 15,000 men could assault the position, held by 40,000, with any hope of success. The subsequent attack, though delivered with the utmost gallantry, vindicated Longstreet's judgment, which in this instance was superior to that of Lee.

Paradoxically, it was Longstreet's corps, hurled irresistibly into the Union breach at Chickamauga, which won the day for the Southerners.

Again in the Wilderness battle, it was Longstreet's veterans, arriving hours late on the battlefield, which met the shattered remnants of Ewell's and Hill's corps retreating stubbornly before the Union onslaught, and who in a smashing counter-attack turned the tide of battle. If an enemy bullet had not laid Longstreet low at this juncture the Union repulse might easily have become a rout.

* * *

After months of inactivity Longstreet returned to his command, but the Confederate star was on the wane. Throughout the fall and winter of 1864, with the Northern armies closing in, it became increasingly difficult for Lee to feed his men and the campaign developed into a series of desperate rear-guard clashes, with Grant's pincers drawing ever closer Petersburg and Richmond paved the way for Appomattox.

Longstreet did not possess Lee's intuitive sense which enabled him to gauge his enemy's movements, nor had he the background of military strategy which Jackson had acquired, but in striking contrast to the other members of this great triumvirate he possessed a remarkable ability, amid the turmoil of battle, to appraise the whole situation almost at a glance and to deliver his blows with devastating effect.

It is interesting to speculate on what Longstreet's career might have been had he been less critical of others—a failing which blinded him to his own shortcomings. He might have achieved his ambition for independent command, instead of remaining to the end Lee's war horse

C. W. E. M.

You Buy a Circus

From a Painting by Gilman

And What a Circus—!

GRAY squirrels had already left warm nests in barns and country attics for aerial adventure along precariously shaking branches as they leaped from tree to tree; crocuses, deep purple, white and lavender, made gardens bright. Lilacs were budding and the furtive chipmunk flitted in and out of holes in old stone walls. Up and down city streets boys and girls on roller skates careered gaily in rhythmic swing. Almost is spring upon us, you thought.

Still, as you turned up the collar of your coat, there remained some lingering doubt. Calendars do make mistakes. Then, yesterday, you saw the prosaic dullness of your home town most marvelously transformed. Overnight Main Street became a picture gallery. Enormous multihued posters heralded in lurid tints and alluring alliteration the Coming of the Circus. You knew that spring was here.

That very same night there came to you a dream. And this was the nature of it. Someone rubs Aladdin's lamp and upon you is bestowed a fortune. Oodles and oodles of shekels. Obviously one thing to do with so much money is to buy a circus for yourself. Instead of watching a performance once a year you shall be the autocrat in perpetuity, as runs the legal phrase. You shall be the man behind the man who cracks the whip.

Having somewhere read that "the play's the thing," you picture—or dream—yourself ransacking the earth for weird and wonderful marvels, for hair-raising deeds of doughty daring executed by plucky performers of prodigious prowess to whom fear is forever foreign. All of which, alas, is but "such stuff as dreams are made on."

* * *

For the genius whom in your dream you engage as General Manager of your circus-to-be smiles tolerantly at your enthusiasm. Your naïve simplicity amuses him. The first thing to do, he informs you, is to go into the railroad business and buy a mile or two of sixty- and seventy-foot flat cars on which to transport your animal cages and Roman chariots and gilded band wagons.

You obey with that speed only dreams achieve. You throw the blueprints and the specifications on the General Manager's desk. You try to control the emotion in your voice as you urge the time has come to enter upon the romantic adventure of engaging performers who shall hold 10,000 delighted spectators breathless; to corral rare denizens of the forest and jungle, secure fleet thoroughbreds for the chariot races.

The General Manager yawns. Pausing a moment in an argument with the spokesman of the Billposters' Union he turns from the telephone and fumbling in a drawer of his desk pushes a sheaf of typewritten lists into your hands. "Go and buy a wagon factory," he says wearily. "Anywhere, Michigan or Alabama, it doesn't matter. Have a caravan built of stout cages for the cat animals; padded wagons-de-luxe for the giraffes; water sprinklers to lay the dust of circus lots in arid Idaho; deep dens for the hippopotamus and polar bears, and a gold-painted band wagon.

Stuffing the tiresome lists into your pockets you stride toward the door. The General Manager shouts a parting message: "Drop in at some railroad shops in Pennsylvania," he says, "and order three or four private railroad cars for the advance agents and the billposting crews."

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Later, as the dream train swiftly bears you home, you idly picture to yourself, with pardonable thrill of ownership, the long lines of "flats," lying at the loading place on the tracks of steel; the heavy, lumbering dead-ax baggage wagons and animal dens drawn by their four- and eight-horse teams rumbling up to the runways, lit by flickering torches.

You reflect that now every means of transport is provided. The exciting moment has arrived to proceed with the gathering of the marvels from the five continents and the seven seas. The time has come to dispatch intrepid explorers and cunning agents to the Balearic Islands, to the fastnesses of Tibet, to Paris and to Baghdad and the jungles of the East. But the General Manager patiently answers, "Hold on a bit."

"Go and seek a caterer—a supercaterer who can serve three capacious meals a day to a thousand circus men and women who will throng his tent each morning on a lot 200 miles away from where they ate the night before. A master-restaurateur who will hoist the red flag over the dining tent thrice daily that ravenous canvasmen and fastidious performers may not wait even though field-ranges sink to their hubs in Texas gumbo mud, and cooks and waiters quit at the call of harvest wages on the wheat plains of North and South Dakota."

* * *

All is now provided to transport and feed your host. Only the host is wanting. You tell the stenographer to telephone the railroad ticket agent and inquire the hours of departure for the Balearic Islands, the fastnesses of Tibet, Paris and Baghdad and the jungles of the East, but the General Manager interrupts, a faint note of impatience in his tones.

You find that he is ordering millions of posters with which to blanket the walls of cities and country barns. Ah! Your hour has come at last! Before the General Manager can order those lurid posters, before draftsmen and artists can be put to work on designs and color schemes, he must, of course, know the amazing artists and the astounding acts, as well as the mammoth marvels which you intend to pour into your Big Top and Menagerie Top and Sideshows from every point of the compass. Now for the Balearic Islands, and fastnesses—!

* * *

The General Manager smiles wanly. He explains that show-printers furnish circuses with pictorial printing and they have it all in stock; all they need is a different set of names! You sink low in your chair, you stare, wide-eyed—Timidly you mention the performers and the performance, the menagerie and the marvels. Shall you start tomorrow hiring explorers and agents for the Balearic Islands, the fast—?

He laughs, good-humoredly. "Bless you, no!" he says. "But thanks—I knew there was something I'd forgotten."

He wheels round to the stenographer. You grip the arms of your swivel chair nervously. He is going to tell her to inquire the hours of departure for the—. What's that? He is dictating a cablegram to Bagenheck, animal dealer, Antwerp—Ship first boat available, one first-class A1 menagerie for new biggest circus—!

Alas, your deferred hopes are as dividends which are passed.

"When you've sent that cable," he adds to the stenographer, speaking casually over his shoulder, "call up that Hungarian booking agent on Fourteenth Street and cable Ercole in Paris. Ask them to round up a bunch of the finest circus acts here and abroad and have the lists ready for our selection in a coupla' weeks. Salaries? Tell them the sky's the limit!"

WILLIAM R. MACDONALD

Emergency Peace Campaign

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

To all who desire sanity in national and international relations, instead of prevalent misconceptions and emotion, the present nationwide Emergency Peace Campaign brings new hope. During the next two years it is to penetrate every phase of the national life and mobilize the churches, farms, labor and business in practical activities to oppose the present reliance on poison gas and explosives as a basis for security. The headquarters of the movement are at 20 South Twelfth Street, Philadelphia. Mr. Ray Newton is the executive director.

Though the work is initiated by the Friends, it is not in any sense a Quaker enterprise. People of all faiths, trade unionists, student groups, prominent Negro leaders, professors, teachers, labor leaders and members of peace organizations will carry on the work. The purpose is to create a co-operative national campaign to keep the United States from going to war and to achieve world peace by strengthening pacific alternatives, bringing about political and economic changes and uniting in a dynamic movement all who oppose measures that lead to war. The movement will include those who refuse to fight unless our country is invaded.

The campaign opened formally on April 21 with a nationwide radio program on the NBC network, when Mrs. F. D. Roosevelt and the Hon. George Lansbury, M. P., spoke. Mr. Lansbury, well-known British leader, will speak for the campaign in twenty cities with the co-operation of an outstanding list of speakers. His first meeting was a great peace rally at Carnegie Hall, New York, on April 22. Between that and May 18, meetings and two-day conferences will be held with an outstanding list of speakers. This series of meetings will be repeated and extended in later series in the autumn, and three days before the opening of Congress in Washington there will be a great demonstration there. Large assemblies are also being planned for Armistice Day. During the summer students are to work in camps and in rural regions, reaching the farmers. Fifty thousand dollars has already been raised toward the $500,000 desired for the first year's expenses.

As Congress is planning to tax us to pay as much as $1 a minute for over 1900 years just for next year's "security" of the safest country in the world, is it not high time that all thinking citizens should join the emergency campaign?

LUCIA AMES MEAD

Boston.

Questioning the D. A. R.

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The Daughters of the American Revolution are noted for their zeal. Their consistency is sometimes less obvious. At their forty-fifth annual convention in Washington, Mrs. William A. Becker, president general, urged each of the organization's 145,000 members to help one young person in order to wean discouraged youth away from "shrewd propagandists of dangerous social and political theories."

At the same meeting, the D. A. R. recorded itself highly in favor of President Roosevelt's record peacetime armament expenditures. Is it fair to suppose that the lending of a helping hand to save young men from the dangers of unorthodoxy is done with the purpose of keeping them well fed and happy against the time when their turn comes to feed the cannon which the D. A. R. persists in endorsing?

JOHN D. BEAUFORT

Brookline, Mass.

The Wide Horizon

Insurgency Begins at Home

By Lloyd Roberts

OTTAWA

MACKENZIE KING rules over Parliament with the greatest majority in the history of Canada. With 179 seats out of a total of 245 he has so much excess power that no amount of opposition to his will by all other parties combined can have any effect on the course of legislation. Fortunately for Canada, Mr. King is not made of the stuff of dictators, and whatever the temptation to strong-arm methods he can be depended upon to hew to the line of well-defined Liberalism. Beyond that, however, he is as liable to err as is any other, despite his good intentions and a chronically fault-finding Opposition.

So maybe it is just as well that his "solid" majority is not as solidified as would appear on the surface but is capable of erupting in spots on any occasion. It became evident as soon as Parliament met that Liberal orthodoxy is thoroughly leavened with heterodoxy, that many new members, their crusading urge undampened by party discipline and eager to "get things done," are as zealous in criticizing their friends as their foes. And, believe it or not, their leaders like it! Because of the very size and diversity of the Dominion the Government itself is forced to be conservative, cautious and compromising, whereas these insurgents can give healthy outlet to sound but inexpedient convictions.

* * *

Most militant among these insurgents is "Gerry" McGeer, member for Vancouver-Burrard and Mayor of Vancouver. With fiery eloquence he expatiates on a system of monetary and taxation reform that sounds most logical to everyone but the big financial interests themselves who, it seems, must still be given consideration by Liberals as well as Conservatives. He is particularly touchy on the subject of his home town. When a bill removing harbor commissions and centering their work in a small committee at Ottawa came up he warned the Government of "national dissatisfaction" and a growing feeling that it is not "to the best interests of sections at distant points to remain in confederation."

Harry Leader, the new member for Portage la Prairie, found serious flaws in the Government's pet scheme for administering unemployment relief. He strenuously opposed increasing the allowance to the men in the relief camps, declaring that so long as they are given $15 a month wages they will refuse all offers for farm jobs. O. L. Boulanger, a Quebec Liberal, ran violently counter to Premier King's unswerving loyalty to the Civil Service Commission as a protection from the evils of government patronage, by bringing down a resolution that would have robbed the commission of its authority and placed political pull above personal merit.

Bob Deachman, although an ardent Liberal and uncompromising in his advocacy of lowest of tariffs, found fault with the clause in the United States-Canada trade agreement that gives $100 duty exemption to tourists returning to Canada, stressing the temptation it would put upon Canadians near the border to do their week-end shopping in American towns with a consequent loss to home industries.

* * *

François Pouliot from Quebec has long enjoyed the reputation of being the "naughty boy" of the House, as he never loses an opportunity to hold up legislation while he airs his imaginary grievances over matters often not even remotely connected with it. He is just as vociferous in Government as in opposition. Then there are the Liberal Maritimers who are rebelling over the giving of high protection to the sugar beet industry and discouraging importation of cane sugar, claiming it will close foreign markets to their fish and potatoes.

There are certain Ontario Liberals who persist in thinking that Mr. Bennett's tariff policies are sounder than Mr. King's—in some very particular respects; and Western members who mutter "cession" whenever they are displeased with their Government's actions.

All these have given vocal expression to their contrary ideas, so that government caucuses are often lively affairs and political opponents in the House are continually enjoying family quarrels. Not that these differences affect the vote to any marked extent. The insurgents have no common grounds upon which to organize and would not if they had. They are a strength, not a weakness, to their Government. They are tantamount to an unofficial Opposition within the fold and one which will do more than the official Opposition to keep the ship of state from drifting on the rocks.

Mirror of Opinion

Floods and Dust Storms

RECENTLY, Dr. Frank B. Howe of Cornell made a report of his experiments on the effects of floods in New York State. He found that 650,000 gallons of rain fell on one acre in 1931. On an acre planted to corn 134,000 gallons ran off at once; on an acre planted to a good meadow crop only 7000 gallons ran off.

"Clearly," he reported, "an important flood control measure is the covering wherever possible of bare and nearly bare land. . . ."

These eastern floods are twins to the dust storms of the West. They should help make the East more sympathetic toward the belated steps now being taken in Washington looking to reforestation and better land-use planning.

—*Helena* (Mont.) *Daily Independent*